

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1202154-0

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	DATE <b>5/18/73</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/6-5/16/73</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, aka</b>		REPORT MADE BY  [REDACTED]	TYPED BY  <b>sk</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>CIR - BURGLARY, LARCENY; ANTI- RIOT LAWS; IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS DURING CIVIL DISORDER; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; POSSESSION OF UNREGISTERED FIREARMS</b>	

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b7cREFERENCES

Omaha letter to Minneapolis, 3/26/73;  
 Bureau teletype to all SACs, 3/27/73;  
 New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, 3/27/73;  
 Phoenix teletype to Albuquerque, 3/29/73;  
 Seattle airtel to Bureau, 3/30/73;  
 Denver teletype to Bureau, 4/6/73;  
 WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/6/73;  
 WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/9/73;  
 Minneapolis airtel to Bureau, 4/10/73;  
 Minneapolis teletype to WFO, 4/10/73;  
 New York teletype to Bureau, 4/11/73;  
 WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/11/73;  
 WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/13/73;  
 Alexandria teletype to Bureau, 4/14/73;  
 WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/14/73;

(REFERENCES CONTINUED ON COVER PAGE B)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		10-6882-149
2 - Bureau (70-58411)		
1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota (Attn: USA RICHARD D. HURD)		
3 - Minneapolis (70-6882) <i>shs</i>		

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations Searched _____ Serialized <u>  </u> Indexed <u>  </u> Filed <u>  </u>
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

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Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 4/16/73;  
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Cleveland teletype to Bureau, 4/18/73;  
Phoenix teletype to Bureau, 4/18/73;  
Phoenix airtel to Bureau, 4/18/73;  
Buffalo nitel to Bureau, 4/18/73;  
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Oklahoma City teletype to Bureau, 4/21/73;  
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WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/23/73;  
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Baltimore teletype to Bureau, 4/24/73;  
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Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 4/25/73;  
Denver teletype to Bureau, 4/25/73;  
Charlotte teletype to Bureau 4/25/73;  
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, 4/26/73;  
Oklahoma City nitel to Bureau, 4/26/73;  
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Richmond teletype to Bureau, 4/26/73;  
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, 4/26/73;  
Cincinnati teletype to Cleveland, 4/26/73;  
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 4/26/73;  
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Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 4/27/73;  
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, 4/27/73;  
Cleveland letter to Bureau, 4/27/73;  
Richmond teletype to Bureau, 4/27/73;  
Cleveland airtel to Bureau, 4/27/73;  
Phoenix airtel to Bureau, 4/30/73;  
Los Angeles report of SA [REDACTED] 4/30/73;  
Kansas City letter to Bureau, 4/30/73;  
Boston teletype to Bureau, 5/2/73;  
Phoenix teletype to Bureau, 5/2/73;  
WFO airtel to Bureau, 5/2/73;

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Minneapolis nitel to Bureau, 5/3/73;  
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 5/3/73;  
Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 5/3/73;  
Omaha letter to Bureau, 5/8/73;  
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, 5/9/73.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Leads concerning this case are not being set forth in this report, however, they will be set forth in the immediate future by separate communication.

INFORMANTS

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By communication dated March 27, 1973, New Orleans advised that [redacted] who obtained the information from [redacted] who is presently in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, provided the following information:

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DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS, National leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), have departed Pine Ridge Reservation, and MEANS was observed limping and with a black eye. They were en route to Rosebud Reservation by horseback and then to Cuba. CROW DOG and CHRIS, other AIM leaders will also be leaving. [redacted] Indian male, who resides near Wounded Knee and who has been arranging for ammunition to be brought to Wounded Knee, is en route to Rapid City, South Dakota, as of 11:50 p.m. It is believed that MEANS and BANKS may have left with the missing \$6,000 from the Wounded Knee Post Office.

The Indian who shot the FBI Agent was in close association with [redacted] Activist for the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) from Buffalo, New York, inside Wounded Knee. He was carrying the Red Book of Mao Tse Tung. [redacted] presently is staying in Room 243 in Howard Johnson's Motel, Rapid City.

There are presently no more than 100 people left inside Wounded Knee. It is rumored that an airplane departed Denver, Colorado, this evening with firearms for Wounded Knee. With the departure of MEANS from Pine Ridge [redacted] will be taking over the leadership of AIM. [redacted] is presently staying at the Avanti Motel in Rapid City and he has indicated that if the judge does not "pull out the Indian blockade", he will "go through it with an armed group".

By communication dated April 9, 1973, Washington Field Office advised that [redacted] advised that a group called the D.C. Wounded Knee Defense Committee held a meeting at St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church at 13th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D.C. The meeting was attended by about 100 persons, of which approximately ten were Indian, approximately ten blacks, and the remainder white. The meeting started at 2:30 p.m. and lasted until about 4:45 p.m.

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The organizers of the meeting were a [redacted] who claims affiliation with the National Office of AIM, and [redacted] of the Valley Green Defense Committee (VGDC). The VGDC is a local civic organization primarily concerned with the welfare of residents in the Valley Green section of Washington, D.C. The chairman of the meeting was [redacted] former activist in the Black Panther Party in Washington, D.C., and the main speakers were RUSSELL MEANS, and an individual who was identified as an Indian spiritual leader, and an unidentified female who was described as the secretary of AIM.

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RUSSELL MEANS was the main speaker and spoke in general of the siege of Wounded Knee. MEANS reportedly stated AIM was not honoring the agreement signed on April 3, 1973, by the dissident Indians and the United States Government because the Government has since interpreted some of the terms in the treaty differently from the Indians. MEANS also was very critical of the press, claiming they did not give the people an accurate account of the happenings at Wounded Knee. MEANS also claimed that a United States Marshal, not an Indian, shot the FBI Agent at Wounded Knee and that the United States Marshal who was shot was done so by a non-Indian. MEANS stated he plans to return to Wounded Knee on April 10, 1973.

The above source advised that a collection was being made, supposedly to help supply food and medical supplies for those at Wounded Knee. The meeting ended without incident.

By communication dated April 11, 1973, New York advised that on April 11, 1973, [redacted] determined that RUSSELL MEANS arrived in New York City from Washington, D.C. at approximately 10:00 a.m. on April 10, 1973. MEANS went to the office of Attorney [redacted] where a press conference was held. The source stated that MEANS planned to stay overnight in New York City with an unknown female at an unknown address, however, he became extremely nervous and changed plans some time during the evening of the above and returned to Washington, D.C. by an unknown mode of transport.

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By communication dated April 14, 1973, Washington Field Office advised that Mr. [REDACTED] Statler Hilton Hotel, advised that RUSSELL MEANS and his entourage departed the Statler Hilton Hotel, 16th and Case Streets North, Washington, D.C. at approximately 1:00 p.m. on the above date, leaving no forwarding address or destination.

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By communication dated April 18, 1973, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that on the above date [REDACTED] attended City Club Meeting and advised that MEANS spoke for one-half hour concerning Wounded Knee, stating that AIM had been invited to Wounded Knee by occupants, and AIM was in Wounded Knee to protest the fact that the United States Government had broken past treaties with the Indians. MEANS stated that either the United States Government would negotiate or there would be another massacre at Wounded Knee. If the Government did not learn now, it would be very sorry.

By communication dated April 18, 1973, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that on the above date at 5:50 p.m., [REDACTED] received a telephone call at his residence, Phoenix, Arizona, from [REDACTED] calling from Rapid City, South Dakota, who advised that he intends to fly to Phoenix on April 19, 1973, to join above source and three or four unidentified Indians from Phoenix to proceed by car to San Francisco "bay area" to purchase firearms for Wounded Knee. [REDACTED] requested that the above source arrange for rental of a U-Haul type truck to be driven by [REDACTED] and others from Phoenix to the bay area for arms pick-up and then to Rapid City, South Dakota, for delivery.

On April 18, 1973, at 7:05 p.m. the Phoenix source received a telephone call from RON PETITE, reportedly calling from Rapid City, who confirmed information by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and the arms to be delivered to the CROW DOG ranch near Rapid City, telephone number [REDACTED]

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The source also stated that RUSSELL MEANS and CAMEL BELLECOURT vacated the Wounded Knee demonstration, leaving the leadership in the hands of DENNIS BANKS, PETITE, and [REDACTED]

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A telephone call to Special Agent [REDACTED] Pine Ridge, South Dakota, on the above date indicated that [REDACTED] may be identical with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are looking to the above Phoenix source for funds for arms, but disclosed that [REDACTED] will be carrying some money for the arms purchase. [REDACTED] is to telephone the above Phoenix source to confirm the arrival in Phoenix on April 19, 1973.

By communication dated April 21, 1973, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that on the above date [REDACTED] advised that RUSSELL MEANS addressed a mixed group of 80 to 100 individuals at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of April 20, 1973. MEANS was participating in a lecture series, and he discussed the background leading up to Wounded Knee because of the number of Indian treaties that had been broken by the United States Government. MEANS discussed the present situation at Wounded Knee and stated that AIM was being assisted at Wounded Knee by members of the Viet Nam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). MEANS discussed an underground system which AIM has set up with the aid of VVAW wherein 6 to 16 men teams were going out of Wounded Knee to gather food and supplies and were returning successfully within a matter of hours. MEANS also related that the VVAW at Wounded Knee was assisting AIM in monitoring police radios.

MEANS advised the audience that he was told one and one-half hours before his speech to make the following announcement:

AIM had shifted its course of action and was now going to repossess the western half of South Dakota with Custer, South Dakota as a target city. No time frame was mentioned. MEANS asked for volunteer freedom fighters from all over the country and the western hemisphere to rally behind AIM and come to Custer, South Dakota, to assist AIM in its fight.

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A collection raised approximately \$200 in contributions for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Fund.

By communication dated April 23, 1973, Washington Field Office advised that [redacted] advised on April 23, 1973, that on Sunday, April 22, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS, VERNON EARL BAKER, DENNIS BANKS, and CARTER CAMP reportedly arrived in Pawnee, Oklahoma, in order to be present for the Pawnee Tribal elections which are scheduled for the week of April 20, 1973. The above source advised that MEANS has mentioned sending approximately five Indians from those present in Pawnee to Wounded Knee as reinforcements for the present position held by the Indians at Wounded Knee. b6 b7C b7D

By communication dated April 25, 1973, Oklahoma City advised that [redacted] Stillwater Postal Employee, [redacted] Oklahoma advised that as of April 24, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS is at the residence of [redacted] graduate student, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. [redacted] resides at [redacted] above address where the above source lives. While there, MEANS indicated that he would be in Wounded Knee by Saturday, April 28, 1973, or Sunday, April 29, 1973, at the latest.

The above source also advised that MEANS plans speeches in California beginning on May 6, 1973, for which he is insistent upon receiving \$600 to \$1,500 per speech.

By communication dated April 21, 1973, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that [redacted] advised on April 21, 1973, that the AIM Convention scheduled for Pawnee, Oklahoma, will be postponed until mid May, 1973, since RUSSELL MEANS, National AIM Leader, and CLYDE BELLECOURT, National AIM Coordinator, would be unable to attend on the original date. RUSSELL MEANS also requested that all AIM members in the Oklahoma area be contacted in order to travel to Wounded Knee for reinforcements on Easter Sunday, April 22, 1973. [redacted] requested that the news media be told that the AIM Convention is to be held as scheduled on May 27, 1973, but actually [redacted] information was false since MEANS also requested AIM Chap-

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throughout the United States be contacted so that additional reinforcements could be sent to Wounded Knee. The above could not exactly describe how the reinforcements would enter Wounded Knee, but believed the militant occupants of Wounded Knee would commence firing on law enforcement personnel as a diversionary measure allowing the reinforcements to enter.

By communication dated April 26, 1973, Los Angeles, California, advised that [redacted] advised on the date that RUSSELL MEANS, National Leader of AIM, addressed a crowd of between 200 to 250 ethnically mixed students at the Steps Free Speech Area on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). MEANS' speech was loud and contained no inflammatory remarks. MEANS stated that he was aware of a possible bond revocation hearing tomorrow and did not indicate his plans of attendance. MEANS stated, "A few of us came from Wounded Knee facing 85 years in the Federal Penitentiary. Tomorrow they are revoking my bond of \$30,000. Tomorrow at 9:00 a.m., so I go to prison. So what, another Indian, who cares!"

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On the above date, [redacted] advised that RUSSELL MEANS scheduled a press conference for AIM at the Indian Center, 600 South New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California, at the Indian Center, 600 South New Hampshire, Los Angeles.

On the above date, [redacted] (PROB) advised that RUSSELL MEANS plans to hold a press conference at the Indian Center, 600 South New Hampshire, at 11:00 a.m. on April 27, 1973, in an attempt to make himself out a martyr, and be arrested utilizing press coverage of personal engravings.

By communication dated April 26, 1973, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that [redacted] advised on April 26, 1973, that RUSSELL MEANS of the American Indian Movement (AIM) did not appear at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, on the above date as previously scheduled. Instead of MEANS, JEROME R. [redacted]

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an AIM member from Minneapolis, Minnesota, spoke at the University of Maryland, Student Union Building, from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m., on the above date. Approximately 300 individuals attended ROY's speech, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Student Government Association, Speaker Series.

ROY discussed the plight, the situation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and urged non-Indians to stand with Wounded Knee.

By communication dated April 27, 1973, Los Angeles, California, advised that [redacted] advised that [redacted] attended a news conference held by MEANS just prior to [redacted] arrest at the AIM Headquarters in Los Angeles and indicated that [redacted] had offered to assist MEANS in avoiding arrest. According to the above source, upon signal by [redacted] MEANS ran from the AIM Office into a vehicle occupied by [redacted]

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By communication dated May 2, 1973, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that on the above date a confidential source advised that [redacted] on the above date, stated that she is departing Stillwater, Oklahoma, on May 3, 1973, via airlines to visit RUSSELL MEANS. MEANS telephonically contacted [redacted] during the a.m. hours from jail at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and it is presumed that she will be traveling to Sioux Falls. She plans to return to Stillwater, Oklahoma, by May 6, 1973.

[redacted] advised FBI Agents on May 1, 1973, that [redacted] concerning MEANS recent visit with her, her association with [redacted] strictly personal and she is not involved in AIM in any manner. [redacted] considers MEANS to be confused and she [redacted] that she can help him.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
(Attention: USA, RICHARD D. HURD)

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Report of: [REDACTED]  
Date: May 18, 1973

Office: Minneapolis,  
Minnesota

Field Office File #: 70-6882

Bureau File #: 70-58411

Title: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Character: CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY, LARCENY; ANTI-RIOT LAWS; IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS DURING CIVIL DISORDER; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; POSSESSION OF UNREGISTERED FIREARMS.

Synopsis: On 2/27/73 armed members of AIM forcibly entered Wounded Knee, South Dakota, taking hostages and looting establishments of the town, at which time RUSSELL MEANS, FBI Number 877 277 C, Indian male, dob 11/10/39, identified as principal leader. On 3/3/73, SA [REDACTED] FBI, fired upon by above Indian while on duty at Government Roadblock 3. On 3/20/73 FGJ, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, indicted MEANS charging violation of Title 18, Section 1153 and S.D.C.L., 22-32-9; 1153 and 661, 231 (a)(3), 111 and 1114; 371 and 26; 5861(d) and 5871; U.S.C. arrest warrant W.D.S.D., 3/28/73 and bond recommended at \$50,000 surety. On 4/5/73 MEANS surrendered to USM, Rapid City, South Dakota, and released on \$25,000 surety bond. On 4/16/73 MEANS entered not guilty plea USDC, Pierre, South Dakota. On 4/27/73 U.S. Judge, USDC, Deadwood, South Dakota, revoked MEANS' bond and issued Bench Warrant. On 4/27/73 MEANS arrested by FBI Agents, Los Angeles, California. On 5/1/73 MEANS returned to Minnehaha County Jail, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. On 5/2/73 FGJ, Phoenix, Arizona, indicted MEANS violation Title 18, Section 371, U.S.C. Bench Warrant for MEANS issued above date USDC, Phoenix, Arizona, by U.S. Judge, recommending bond set at \$25,000 cash surety. MEANS identified by numerous witnesses leading takeover of Wounded Knee, looting of Wounded Knee establishments, taking of hostages in Wounded Knee, and carrying firearms. On 2/27/73, SA CURTIS A. FITZGERALD, FBI, wounded by gunfire from Indians who took over Wounded Knee. On 3/26/73 USM [REDACTED] seriously wounded at Marshal Roadblock "Apple" by above Indians. On 4/10/73 FGJ, Sioux Falls, indicted MEANS for AFO, two counts re FITZGERALD and [REDACTED] Title 18, Section 111 and 1114, U.S.C. Investigation continuing..

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MP 70-6882

I. PREDICATION

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DETAILS: PREDICATION

Investigation concerning this matter was instituted as a result of violent activities of the American Indian Movement (AIM) in South Dakota, of which RUSSELL MEANS has been identified as a leader, and the armed takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the above group on March 27, 1973.

MP 70-6882

II. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS CONCERNING ACTIVITIES  
OF RUSSELL MEANS

- (A) Activities prior to February 27, 1973.
- (B) Activities Beginning February 27, 1973.

MP 70-6882

II. (A) ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO  
FEBRUARY 27, 1973

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/15/73

Special Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted] [redacted] South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, took 107 photographs of the confrontation involving approximately 200 members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6 and 7, 1973. The photographs were taken between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on February 6, 1973, and during the morning hours of February 7, 1973. The vantage point for the photographs depicting the arrival of the Indians in Custer and of the actual fighting in the courthouse and in front of the courthouse was the right front window on the second floor of the Custer County Court House. The vantage points for the photographs depicting the burning of the Chamber of Commerce building and of the damage to other buildings caused by the rioting were in the vicinity of the courthouse. The photos depicting the damage caused by the rioting were taken at approximately 10 a.m. February 7, 1973, by Agent [redacted]

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Special Agent [redacted] used a Top Con 35 millimeter reflex camera using a small telephoto lense. The exposed film taken by both Special Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted] was turned over to [redacted] South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, for developing on February 7, 1973.

Of the 107 photos taken, 27 photos have been selected as those depicting the events of the confrontation in the most detailed manner. These 27 photos follow in sequential order. The first photo was taken at approximately 1:45 p.m., February 6, 1973. Photos 1 through 6 depict the arrival of the Indians at the Custer County Court House. Photo number 7 depicts RUSSELL MEANS motioning towards the courthouse moments before a fight broke out in the courthouse hall. This took place at approximately 2:10 p.m. Photos 8 and 9 depict Indians forming for the second time on the courthouse steps immediately after MEANS motioned them there in order to storm through the front door of the courthouse. Photo number 10 depicts the scene in the courthouse hall just after the initial

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Interviewed on 2/6 and 7/73 at Custer, South Dakota File # MP 176-87

by SA [redacted] :sks Date dictated 2/9/73

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fight in the hall. Photos 11 through 14 depict the fight between Indians and members of the South Dakota Highway Patrol. This took place at approximately 2:25 p.m. Photos 15 and 16 depict the scene on the courthouse steps moments after the fight between the patrolmen and the Indians at approximately 2:30 p.m. Photo 17 depicts the Chamber of Commerce building burning at approximately 2:50 p.m. The remaining photos were taken the morning of February 7, 1973. Photos 18 through 20 depict the courthouse that next morning. Photo 21 depicts a can of charcoal lighter fluid the contents of which were used to fuel the fire in the courthouse. Photo 22 depicts the burned Chamber of Commerce building. Photos 23 through 25 depict the Texaco Station which was partially damaged. Photos 26 and 27 depict the Custer County Sheriff vehicles, which were severely damaged. Photos 1 through 9 were taken by Special Agent [redacted] and photos 10 through 27 were taken by [redacted]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

-1-

Date of transcription February 13, 1973

[redacted] Special Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Pierre, South Dakota, upon interview advised the following information:

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[redacted] stated that he, ERNIE PEPIN, Sheriff of Custer County, and Deputy Sheriff [redacted] were at the front door of the Custer County Court House, Custer, South Dakota, manning the front door of the Court House. [redacted] continued that he was assisting in unlocking the door and letting in four people who were spokesmen for the Indian group which had gathered in front of the Court House. [redacted] continued that this group went into the front office where the States Attorney for Custer County had set up a conference room to discuss the [redacted] stabbing which occurred in Buffalo Gap, South Dakota. [redacted] stated that a few minutes later an individual came out of the meeting room, and as I was unlocking the door to let him speak before the group, he hollered, "Everybody in." At this point the Indians who had gathered on the front steps of the Court House then forced themselves through the front door, and all of a sudden someone hit [redacted] at the point that he was unlocking the door. [redacted] said that at this point everything broke loose. [redacted] advised that he was hit along the side of the head with a fist, the door was thrown open, and the man who struck him, along with RUSSELL MEANS, took to [redacted] stated that he hung on to the unidentified Indian and that this unidentified individual and RUSSELL MEANS forced him down onto the floor. [redacted] continued that the unidentified Indian male had a night stick and began pounding on him about his body. [redacted] stated that he got up and got ahold of him, the unidentified Indian, and took him to the back part of the hallway. [redacted] stated that at this point he observed [redacted] Special Agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Unit, and hollered to [redacted] to give him a hand. [redacted] said he had just put the handcuffs on [redacted] unidentified Indian who struck him.

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Interviewed on February 6, 1973 at Custer, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 157-1509  
by SA DONALD G. WILEY/DGW:kh Date dictated February 9, 1973  
MP 176-87

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MP (157-1509)

[redacted] continued that in searching this individual he recovered a Buckle make of knife, which had the name [redacted] inscribed on the metal portion of the knife. [redacted] stated that he is keeping this knife in evidence.

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[redacted] stated that he advised the unidentified Indian that he was under arrest for Assault to do Great Bodily Harm to a Law Enforcement Officer. [redacted] continued that after handcuffing and searching this individual, he turned the man over to one of the Custer County Sheriff's Office deputies and told the deputy to charge him on that charge.

[redacted] advised that during the scuffle he had lost his service revolver and that later on he learned this revolver had been recovered by JOHN EVANS, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Custer County Sheriff's Office, Custer, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that LEONARD CROW DOG, the Holy Man for the group, seemed to be able to tell the Indian crowd what to do and not do. [redacted] stated that CROW DOG was capable of having the crowd back off or hit with force. [redacted] continued he felt that without any reservation that between RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS and LEONARD CROW DOG, these three men were capable of making the crowd do anything that they wanted them to do.

[redacted] described LEONARD CROW DOG as an Indian male, 5'9", 185 pounds, braids and believes he is from the Rosebud Indian Reservation, Rosebud, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that the crowd gave no warning whatsoever when they came through the front door and that fellow law enforcement officers who came in through the back door of the Court House and from upstairs were capable of taking the group of Indians who broke into the Court House back out the front door.

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[redacted] stated that he is sure that the  
individual who struck him is [redacted]

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MP 176-87

[redacted] Detective, Rapid City, South Dakota, Police Department, on February 10, 1973, advised that at 11:09 p.m., on February 9, 1973, one of the patrol units reported a disturbance in the downtown area of Rapid City. Response to the call revealed several Indians running up and down alleys and streets on Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota.

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At about the same time a telephone report was received from the Stockman's Bar, that a group of Indians were using clubs to break up furniture and hitting patrons in the bar. Prior to arrival of police, owner of Stockman's Bar fired a warning shot using his chrome plated 9 mm automatic. Indians then turned on owner who fled bar. Indians successful in taking owner's gun. [redacted] stated two patrons were injured along with barmaid who was hit in back of head with a chair.

[redacted] for Lewis and Kirkeby Realtors, Rapid City, South Dakota, was in Stockman's Bar at time of fracas. When he attempted to call police for help, an Indian picked up a captain's chair, swung it at [redacted] and when [redacted] ducked the Indian hit the barmaid.

[redacted] stated that the group of Indians then went into the Golden Horn Bar nearby, broke out all the lights, damaged furniture and fixtures, and destroyed all band instruments of the band playing at the Golden Horn that night. Estimate of damage to bank instruments alone exceeds \$4,000. The bartender was assaulted by the Indians and was struck on the head with a wrench, requiring head treatment at the hospital. [redacted] stated he has three witnesses who were in the Golden Horn Bar who positively identified RON PETITE as the leader of the group who came into the Golden Horn Bar and did the damage. Another "tentative identification" was that of First Name Unknown ARBUCKLE (phonetic) as another leader. A third individual is a local colored male who is married to an Indian female.

[redacted] stated 38 Indians were arrested and jailed in Pennington County Jail, Rapid City, South Dakota. He stated both RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS appeared at the Police Department stating none of the Indians in the incident belonged to them although RUSSELL MEANS picked out 16 Indians arrested as his people after learning [redacted] was one of those arrested.

~~PO-6887~~

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[redacted] stated that Pennington County Sheriff's Office, Rapid City, South Dakota, will fingerprint and photograph those arrested. b6 b7c

[redacted] advised RON PETITE called the Police Department and stated he was home while the disturbances were going on. [redacted] advised that some of those arrested were held by local citizens, in the bars at the time of the disturbances, until the arrival of the police.

[redacted] stated sources have stated DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS met with a local group of Indians early the night of February 9, 1973, prior to the above disturbances. At the meeting many were smoking marijuana, taking pills, and drinking wine. BANKS and MEANS stated in this meeting they were going to "hit Rapid City, Kadoka, and other cities in order to pull the National Guard out of Custer, South Dakota, and then the Indians would hit Custer, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised he has advised all local, county, state and Federal officials of above meeting along with the National Guard.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/16/73

Date of transcription

[redacted] furnished the following information: b6 b7c

He is 43 years of age and resides at [redacted] Wyoming. His telephone number is [redacted]. He has been [redacted] Dixon Brothers, Inc. General Trucking, for the past 6 years. He drives a semi tanker truck and hauls light oil products, that is diesel oil, gasoline, or clean oil products. Some days he drives to Denver and comes back the following day. Some days he makes 2 trips to South Dakota.

On February 6, 1973, he was scheduled to haul a load of furnace oil for the Stoddard Lumber Company, which is located 3 miles east of Hill City, South Dakota. He left Newcastle, Wyoming, at about 1:40 p.m. and drove to Custer, South Dakota. He was stopped in front of the courthouse in Custer, where there was a large group of Indians in the middle of the road. He had observed this apparent disturbance about a block before he arrived there and reached over and locked both doors. Apparently he had failed to totally lock the driver's door. He was traveling alone.

After he was stopped in front of the courthouse his door was opened by about three men trying to get into the truck. One man grabbed him by the arm and said, "You're not going anywhere." This man was pushed aside and another man climbed up alongside of him and said, "Drive this son of a bitch up there," pointing toward where a congregation of law enforcement was.

[redacted] identified a photograph of [redacted] as the man giving him this direction. [redacted] was apparently pushed out of the truck and another man came up and tried to pull [redacted] out of the truck. [redacted] recalled observing a law enforcement officer approaching from the front with a riot gun or a shotgun about this time, and he believes the gun was fired in the air. One Indian hung onto his arm and the door and said "You're not going anywhere." After a brief struggle [redacted] dislodged this man and got the door closed and locked. He was able to get the truck started and drove onto the intersection where a pickup was parked crosswise. He kept his truck.

Interviewed on 2/15/73 at [redacted] Wyoming File # MP 176-87  
by SA [redacted] and SA BRYAN J. NOGEN/BJH:mjt  
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moving and the pickup got out of the way. He said that he had no intention of stopping again until he got out of Custer. [redacted] advised that he is somewhat confused as to the details of what occurred because of the confusing activity and also being frightened. He reviewed a group of photographs of the following individuals.

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1. RUSSELL C. MEANS, Pennington Cnty SO #11048, taken 2/6/73
2. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 8/25/72
3. MILO W. GOINGS, Pennington County SO #11041, taken 2/6/73
4. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
5. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 12/19/67
6. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
7. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
8. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 3/25/73
9. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
10. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 8/31/71
11. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
12. [redacted] Pennington County [redacted] taken 2/6/73
13. CHARLES C. KILLSREA, Pennington County SO # unavailable, taken 2/6/73

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14. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 2/7/73
15. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted]
16. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 8/18/69
17. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 8/18/69
18. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 6/22/72
19. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 8/6/62
20. [redacted] Pennington County  
[redacted] taken 9/27/72
21. RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, Hennepin County  
SO #18791, taken 9/9/70
22. CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, born 5/8/36,  
Hennepin County SO #09102, taken 6/16/72
23. DENNIS JAMES BANKS, Hennepin County  
SO #16816, taken 9/4/71

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[redacted] advised the photograph of DENNIS BANKS, Hennepin County SO #16816, taken 9/4/71, was one of the men in front of the truck which had caused him to stop. He said that BANKS was standing with his hands up in the air "right under the bulldozer." He explained that this was directly in front of the truck. [redacted] identified a photograph of CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, Hennepin County SO #09102, taken 6/16/72 as being in the group around the truck. He could not be sure where BELLECOURT was and does not recall any specific activity on BELLECOURT's part. [redacted] identified a photograph of [redacted] as walking around to the left side of his truck with what appeared to be a grenade in his hand. He said this may have been a smoke bomb and he recalled that the triggering device was apparently on the top. He recalled that [redacted] threw this grenade at a patrolman who scooped it up and threw it back toward the left rear of his truck.



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[redacted] could not recall seeing anyone up on the truck trailer when he was driving away. He advised that one [redacted] the Phillips 66 Station at the west end of Custer, near highways 16 and 385, told him that there were men on the back of his truck when he started to leave Custer. b6 b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription February 17, 1973

[redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Custer County, South Dakota, after being advised of the interviewing Agents, and that the purpose of this interview was regarding the disturbance at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973, between members of the American Indian Movement and law enforcement officials, furnished the following signed statement:

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"Feb 16, 1973  
Custer County  
Sheriff's Office

"I [redacted] deputy sheriff, Custer County, South Dakota, home address [redacted] do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] and DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN who have identified themselves to me as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have been a sheriff's deputy for about six months and have worked in law enforcement for about 9 years. I completed 12 grades of high school and can read and write.

"On February 6, 1973 I was stationed at the front steps of the Custer County Court House with ERNEST PEPIN, Sheriff of Custer County and [redacted] Division Criminal Investigation of South Dakota. It was our job to stay at the front door of the court house and let only authorized people into the court house. We were anticipating the arrival of a large number of Indians representing AIM and we felt that by stationing three men at the front door we could regulate the number of people who could gain entrance to the building. It was our plan that once the Indians arrived only 4 could enter the Court House at one time. We purposely left the front of the court house free of vehicles, other than mine and Sheriff PEPIN's so that the AIM members could park their own cars.

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Interviewed on February 16, 1973 Custer, South Dakota File # MP 176-87

by DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN, [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] Date dictated February 17, 1973

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MP 176-87

"At about two o'clock P. M. Indian caravans arrived from the East "flying their colors." The Indians stopped in front of the Court House and accompanied by about 75 Indians who had already filtered into Custer formed on the Court House steps. I would estimate the total crowd in excess of two hundred people. Sheriff PEPIN told the Indians that 4 people would be allowed into the Court House to talk to [redacted] the State's Attorney. DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, [redacted] and [redacted] were allowed into the Court House to talk with [redacted]. The four Indians went to talk with [redacted] and I did not see any of the four until MEANS came out of the front door and went back in again. Only a few minutes had elapsed since the four Indians were first admitted into the Court House. MEANS came out of the Court House a second time a minute or so later and told the crowd that he would be in the meeting with [redacted] for 45 minutes and to move back. The crowd, before MEANS statement, was pressing at the glass front doors but when MEANS told them to move back they did. MEANS then went down into the crowd. Shortly after this, eight highway patrolmen were sent down to Gambles department store for some reason, possible as a diversion by the Indians. MEANS then went back into the Court House. A few minutes later MEANS came out of the Court House for the third time then returned and before the door closed yelled "everybody in." The crowd then surged into the building. The third time MEANS came out of the Court House, he was accompanied by [redacted] and MEANS led the surge into the Court House. I immediately got hit by someone who I could not identify. I remember getting kicked several times but I can not remember who was kicking me. I suffered the following injuries: black eye, small cut above eye, bump on head, bruises on ribs and back.

"The fight inside the courthouse lasted about five minutes. Finally the Indians were beaten back outside the Court House. By this time MEANS was arrested along with two others. At this time I was at the top of the porch in front of the Court House and I observed about two or three Indians beating a highway patrolman who was straddled on top of a car parked out front. The the crowd dispersed and started throwing smoke bombs and tear gas into the Court House. I checked to make sure that all the clerical personnel had left the building. Then I started throwing the tear gas bombs back into the crowd. Finally I had to leave through the back exit since the smoke was so bad.

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"I am positive that the Indians had tear gas bombs and were throwing them into the Court House before the two Custer Sheriffs cars were broken into.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and four other pages and do hear by declare that this statement is completely true. I have not been coerced and no promises or threats have been made against me to make this statement.

"/s/ [redacted]

Deputy Sheriff Custer Co.

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Witnessed -- "/s/ [redacted] FBI Minneapolis 2/16/73  
"/s/ SA DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN F.B.I. Minneapolis  
2/16/73  
"/s/ SA [redacted] - FBI, Mpls, Minn 2/16/73

[redacted] also advised that the following items were removed from police vehicles by unknown subjects during the disturbance:

Two (2) [redacted]  
[redacted]

One (1) [redacted]  
[redacted]

In addition, [redacted] advised that Sheriff ERNIE PEPIN's personal vehicle sustained damages in the amount of \$1,217, and a vehicle belonging to the law enforcement commission also sustained damages in the amount of \$1,200.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 13, 1973

[redacted] South Dakota States Attorney,  
Custer County, Custer, South Dakota, upon interview  
furnished the following information:

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At about 2:00 PM on February 6, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), another Indian described only as being shorter and smaller than MEANS and BANKS, who was holding a mike and carrying a recording device, and a fourth Indian whose identity was never revealed to [redacted] appeared in the office which [redacted] had set up to meet with the leaders of the AIM. [redacted] appeared in this office. [redacted] invited the four Indians to sit down and to state their presence and immediately MEANS spoke and said they would stand and refuse to sit down. MEANS, according to [redacted] immediately started asking questions and did not allow [redacted] to answer any of the questions. [redacted] advised that most of the questions were along the lines of the Indian injustices and in connection with the BAD HEART BULL incident which occurred at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, where a white man stabbed BAD HEART BULL. [redacted] stated that MEANS felt that [redacted] should have been arrested for murder.

[redacted] advised that he had listened to MEANS and BANKS demand that murder instead of second degree manslaughter charges be filed against [redacted] Custer, who, according to [redacted] is charged with the stabbing death of WESLEY CHARLES BAD HEART BULL on or about January 22, 1973, at Buffalo Gap.

At this point, BANKS took over the questioning stating that the injustices of the Indians all over the United States have been mounding and he was personally obsessed over the bond of \$5,000 which had been the bond placed on [redacted] for the stabbing of BAD HEART BULL.

Interviewed on 2/6/73 at Custer, South Dakota File # MP 157-1509  
MP 176-87

by SA DONALD G. WILEY:DGW:eb1

~~70-6-87~~

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[ ] advised he tried to inform BANKS that the only purpose of bond was to assure the appearance of [ ] in court and that the amount of bond had been set due to the fact that [ ] a family man, and a resident of Custer for many years. [ ] advised that BANKS then demanded that the charge be changed to murder and that the States Attorney should have [ ] arrested within one-half hour. [ ] advised that he refused to do this in that [ ] had been properly charged but did promise BANKS that if new evidence should arise, which would show the charge of murder, he would consider issuing a warrant of arrest for murder and would have [ ] arrested.

[ ] stated that at this point BANKS began to speak of the white people getting off on lesser charges whereas Indian individuals are charged with more serious crime and are placed in jail. [ ] stated that BANKS had threatened him with his life by stating to [ ] "if I knew I would get the same sentence as [ ] I would have a knife in my hand in five minutes".

[ ] continued that the smaller Indian with the mike in his hand started to ask questions and at this point [ ] realized that it was becoming futile in an attempt to answer any of the questions presented by BANKS, MEANS, and the third Indian individual.

[ ] stated that he did not see or did not know that MEANS had left the office in which the meeting was occurring until a fracas commenced outside of the office door. He stated that the next time he saw MEANS was when he, [ ] left the office and left the court house building by the back door and saw MEANS handcuffed and under arrest behind the court house building.

[ ] stated that when the fracas occurred outside of the office, DENNIS BANKS, who now had a three-foot or longer stick in his hand, began breaking windows from inside the office building. [ ] stated that he left the office and the hearing with [ ] the South Dakota States Attorney

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MP 176-87

for Fall River County, Hot Springs, South Dakota, and went into the Auditor's Office which adjoined the office in which the meeting was taking place.

[ ] stated that he closed the door because at this point, rocks and debris were coming into the court house building. [ ] stated that at this point he remembered that he had left the tape recorder in the meeting room, so he returned back into the room and retrieved his tape recorder, a camera belonging to [ ] and the [ ] file. He stated he then went out of the office and discovered smoke was coming from inside of the court house building at which time he left the court house building by the back door.

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[ ] stated that the meeting with the Indian leaders was attended by [ ] members of the various press from both local and national news agencies, and a representative of the Division of Criminal Investigation, South Dakota Attorney General's Office, and he believed a representative of the Custer County Sheriff's Office.

[ ] advised that DENNIS BANKS, in addition to breaking out the windows, began beating on the office furniture and equipment inside of the office with the stick that he held in his hand.

[ ] advised that he is charging MEANS with assault with a deadly weapon, felonious riot, and that he is charging [ ] with assaulting a police officer and felonious riot, and [ ] with assaulting a police officer, two counts, and felonious riot. [ ] said that these are the only warrants at the present time; however, he is anticipating issuing additional warrants in connection with persons involved in the rioting at Custer.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

-1-

Date of transcription February 13, 1973

[redacted] Black Hills Power and Light Company, Custer, South Dakota, upon interview advised the following information:

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On February 6, 1973, [redacted] United States Department of Justice, Community Relations Service, 55 East Monroe, Room 1440, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number [redacted] contacted him about noon on February 6, 1973. [redacted] stated that [redacted] asked him questions concerning the Indian community in Custer, South Dakota, and about [redacted] idea as to why no Indians were on the police commission. [redacted] continued that the questions were along the lines of the Indians having no place to stay in Custer and that inquiries were made as to how many Indians were employed by [redacted] office.

[redacted] continued that [redacted] also asked him if he would be willing to meet with DENNIS BANKS or RUSSELL MEANS to discuss Indian problems in Custer, South Dakota.

[redacted] that even though he, himself, is an Indian, he saw no such problems as stated by [redacted] in the Custer, South Dakota, area at the present time. [redacted] that the Indians are given the same treatment as are whites or any other race in the Custer, South Dakota, area, and can see no racial problems in Custer, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] has called his father in Rapid City, South Dakota, and inquired of his father concerning RON PETITE.

[redacted] stated that he informed [redacted] that he would not meet with BANKS or MEANS to discuss any Indian problems in Custer, South Dakota.

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MP 176-87  
by SA DONALD G. WILEY/DGW:kh Date dictated February 9, 1973



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 14, 1973

[redacted] Special Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Sturgis, South Dakota, upon interview, furnished the following information:

On February 6, 1973, he was in the Custer County Court House, Custer, South Dakota, in the office which [redacted] States Attorney for Custer County, had set up as a meeting place to meet with the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) which had gathered outside of the Custer County Court House. [redacted] stated that the purpose of his presence there was to assure that no harm would come to the States Attorney.

[redacted] advised that at about 1:45 PM on February 6, 1973, about 150 Indians composed of men, women, and children of the Indian race had gathered in front of the Custer County Court House, Custer, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised that RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS, leaders of the AIM, entered the inside of the Custer County Court House and went into the office to meet with [redacted] continued that when MEANS and BANKS confronted [redacted] they immediately began an argument with [redacted] concerning the stabbing death of WESLEY BAD HEART BULL who was stabbed by [redacted] of Custer. During this argument, according to [redacted] MEANS left the office and went out into the hallway and shortly after he entered the hallway, he heard a commotion out in the hallway and [redacted] another Special Agent of the Division of Criminal Investigation, call for help. [redacted] stated that as he entered the hallway, he observed Highway Patrolman [redacted] involved in a

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Interviewed on 2/6/73 at Custer, South Dakota File # MP 157-1509

SA DONALD G. WILEY:DGW:eb1

2/12/73

Date dictated

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scuffling situation with the Indian group which had broken into the interior of the Custer County Court House. [ ] advised that he observed MEANS and BANKS fighting with law enforcement officers during the fracas. [ ] advised that a white-looking male individual hit Patrolman [ ] with an object which [ ] could not recall. [ ] continued that at about this time he was hit in the ribs and knocked to the floor and kicked several times about the body.

[ ] at this point, advised that additional law enforcement officers came into the Court House from the back door and these officers were successful in clearing the Indians out of the Custer County Court House and back on to the street in front of the Custer County Court House. [ ] continued that at this point the Indians went across the street and set fire to the Chamber of Commerce Building located directly across the street from the Custer County Court House. [ ] stated that he also observed that two of the Custer County Sheriff's Office patrol cars were heavily damaged and an attempt had been made to set fire to them by attempting to ignite the gasoline filling spout of these automobiles. [ ] said he observed that the Indian group had gathered over by the burning building of the Chamber of Commerce and that this group then went across the street to a Texaco station and obtained gas in a 25-gallon barrel. He stated that two young Indian males took the barrel, carried it back to the Custer County Court House, and poured the gas onto the first floor of the court house building. He said that these two men then took road-type flares and threw the flares into the gasoline, igniting the gasoline in the court house.

[ ] stated he also observed a young Indian male holding a sawed-off shotgun at the Highway Patrol officers who were trying to subdue the activities of the crowd. [ ] continued that the group that had gone over

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to the Texaco station broke the window out of the station and looted merchandise from the station and then set fire to the interior of the station.

[ ] continued that at this point another torch was thrown into the Custer County Court House and a fire started in another portion of the hallway.

[ ] continued that as the fire built in its intensity, a group went down about a half a block south of the Custer County Court House and started the fire in the building housing the offices of the Standard Oil Bulk Plant.

[ ] advised that as he observed the burning of the Custer Chamber of Commerce building an Indian girl tried to walk into the fire on two different occasions and both times was brought out by law enforcement officers.

[ ] stated that after the fires had been ignited, the group then seemed to get together about a block west of the Custer County Court House, get into their automobiles, and then drove west and south out of the city of Custer.

[ ] stated that many of the Indian people who participated in the demonstration had pop bottles with lighted wicks and were throwing them at the Custer County Court House and also at the fire engines which responded to put out the fire.

[ ] advised that when the Indian group broke into the front door of the Custer County Court House, MEANS went out the south exit of the office where the meeting with the States Attorney was being held. [ ] stated that as he looked into the room he observed BANKS tearing out the window by swinging a long club similar to a night stick. According to [ ] it was at this time that the South Dakota States Attorney, [ ] came out of the room and it appeared that he had been cut over the eye.

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(4)

[redacted] advised that all television cameras and photographic equipment which had been set up in the hallway were falling to the floor during the scuffle of the Indian element and the law enforcement officers. [redacted] advised that he specifically recalls BANKS crawling out of a window followed by two or three Indians and that after getting out of the window, they joined the group in front of the court house who at that time were demonstrating by throwing firebombs, rocks, and any object at windows, breaking the windows of the county court house.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 16, 1973

[redacted] Telephone [redacted]  
 number [redacted] was interviewed at which time she furnished the following information:

She attended a general assembly at Rapid City Central High School where DENNIS BAINES, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), was a guest speaker. She stayed at the assembly until about 11:00 a.m., at which time she became disgusted with his speech and left.

Shortly after the assembly adjourned, Mrs. [redacted] told her BAINES had invited the students to come down to the Mother Butler Center to continue their discussion with the American Indian Movement and to learn what and why the American Indian Movement was happening in Rapid City, South Dakota. She decided she would go to the Mother Butler Center and did so with five of her girlfriends. She was the first to knock the door after arriving at the center and when she entered it, there was a big Indian male on each side of the entrance and each was holding a club. There were approximately 75 Central High School students present and her group was told to go into the gymnasium area and sit down on the floor, which they did. They made a ring around the speaker and three Indians, each holding clubs, stood behind them in a circle. The Indians PLACELY, DEANS, DENNIS BAINES and a medicine man spoke to the group. She heard nothing in the speeches given at Mother Butler's Center advocating violence. The medicine man said that the way the white man has caused the Indian to live in poverty.

After she and her friends had been inside the center about ten minutes, they tried to get up and leave and were immediately told to sit down. When students tried to ask questions, they were told to "shut up the medicine man is speaking." The Indians then told that they would have to stay there for five to six hours but were shortly thereafter allowed to leave. The apparent reason for their being allowed to leave was the planned trip which was announced at that time by DENNIS BAINES to form a caravan to leave for the demonstration at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Interviewed on February 15, 1973 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-86

by SA [redacted] Date dictated February 16, 1973

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All of the Central High School students were required to sign their names before leaving, however, many signed using false names. When leaving, they were instructed they must leave by the left side door as their people (Indians) left by the right door.

She identified the photograph of [redacted] Bennington County Sheriff's Office number 11094, date of birth [redacted] as one of the guards on the door. She estimated that there were at least 250 to 260 Indians in the gymnasium at the time the students were there. As far as weapons were concerned, she saw only knives and clubs. She did not see any firearms. She said that they were invited back to the Mother Butler Center at 7:30 p.m., January 15, 1978, to continue listening and discussing matters concerning the American Indian Movement. She felt that no Central High School students would attend.

The following individuals are her friends who she attended the Mother Butler Center with:



3

EP 176-87

[redacted] voluntarily appeared at the Rapid City Police Department with the above listed girls and was interviewed to any information which she may have heard concerning violation of Federal Anti-Riot Laws. b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/16/73

[redacted] of Rapid City Central High School, telephone [redacted] furnished the following information:

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[redacted] were contacted on February 14, 1973, approximately 4:30 in the afternoon by the following individuals:

[redacted] who gave no address;

[redacted] South Dakota;

[redacted] who stated she was from Utah and acted as the [redacted] from the group who was approximately 19 years of age;

[redacted] who gave no address;

[redacted] who gave a location of Canada as her address;

[redacted] who gave no address.

The purpose of the above mentioned individuals and their contact with [redacted] was to ask [redacted] if RUSSELL MEANS could speak at an all-school assembly on February 15, 1973. A time was agreed that MEANS should speak to the student body of Rapid City Central High School at 9:15 a.m. During their meeting with [redacted] and [redacted] the following questions were asked by the represented group:

How much IOM funds per Indian student were used in the Rapid City School District?

How many Indian students were employed by Rapid City Central High School?

How many Indian students were enrolled at Rapid City Central High School?

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SA [redacted] sks

Date dictated

2/16/73



How many non-student Indians were employed at Rapid City Central High School? A question as to their salaries was also asked.

How many Indians dropouts have they had this year?

How many Indians finished and graduated from Rapid City Central High School?

How many indian programs had the school scheduled in the 1972-73 school year?

How many Indians participate in the school lunch program?

What was the contents of American history classes in reference to Indian history?

Do they provide any extracurricular activities for Indian students at Rapid City Central High School?

Do they provide summer employment for Indians at Rapid City Central High School?

How many Indian students participate in sporting activities?

How many Indian students are participating in student council and government bodies at Rapid City Central High School?

On February 15, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS did not meet the 9:15 appointment time for his speech to the Rapid City Central High School student body. At 9:45 DENNIS BAINES substituted for RUSSELL MEANS and made 1½ hour address to the student body. This address was composed of approximately one hour and ten minutes of an uninterrupted speech and the last 20 minutes of the speech was designated for a question and answer session in which the student body participated.

3  
MP 176-87

After reviewing the tape recording and talking with the principal and vice principal of Rapid City Central High School, it had appeared that DENNIS BANKS had established racial overtones, which of the opinion of [redacted] b6 [redacted] were not present prior to the address of DENNIS b7c BANKS.

The following quotations were taken from the tape which created racial overtones among the student body and caused bitter words to be exchanged between the students at the Rapid City Central High School:

DENNIS BANKS felt that if you dish out bad treatment, you will expect bad treatment in return. He made this statement in reference to incidents that have happened within the last ten days in South Dakota.

DENNIS BANKS felt that the whole white race was against the Oglala Sioux.

Rapid City Court System tries on an average of two Indians per hour on violations of various source.

DENNIS BANKS stated further that he is trying to change the system of unrest and unfairness towards the treatment of Indians.

He further stated that Custer, South Dakota, was an attempt to change the attitude of this world against Indian people. American Indian Movement is tired of being chased and if it takes another Custer here in Rapid City, then that is what it will take.

If the white people don't want me to burn down this town, then they should be down there at the police station stating their questions, desires, and changes.

The question was asked BANKS if he hated all whites or just the white system and BANKS' answer was that he hated both.

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MP-176-37

DENNIS BANKS stated he was never going to hire a white person to work for him.

He suggested that every Indian in Rapid City Central High School should withdraw from this school.

BANKS feels that it is very dangerous to continue going to this school.

[redacted] stated her views about young people today and expressed her disappointment in them. Her statements lasted approximately three minutes.

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[redacted] estimated that 1,200 to 1,300 students from the Rapid City Central High School attended the assembly and after BANKS' speech was over, approximately 350 to 450 students left and failed to return to classes for the rest of the day. [redacted] stated that there were too many students missing to take role and to record absenteeism.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/21/73

[redacted] for the South Dakota Department of Motor Vehicles, Pierre, South Dakota, furnished the following information:

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[redacted] has been a resident of the [redacted] South Dakota, [redacted] South Dakota, area since 1947, and has worked as an [redacted] for the Department of Motor Vehicles since 1967. [redacted] resides at [redacted] South Dakota, was born [redacted] and has Social Security Account Number [redacted]

[redacted] was at the Custer County Court House (CCCH), Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973, and furnished the following signed statement regarding the activity that took place on that date:

"Rapid City, South Dakota  
February 20, 1973

"I, [redacted] for the South Dakota Department of Motor Vehicles, make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

"On February 6, 1973, I was at the Custer County Court House (CCCH), Custer, South Dakota. The Department of Motor Vehicles maintains records at the CCCH and as I had learned that a demonstration was to be held at the CCCH on February 6, 1973, I was there to ensure that records of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) were not destroyed. I arrived at the CCCH at about 8:45 a.m., February 6, 1973, and between 8:45 a.m. and about 1:00 p.m. no demonstration took place.

"At approximately 1:00 p.m., four or five Indians had been allowed to enter the CCCH to confer with the States Attorney. I observed a large gathering of Indians in front of the CCCH.

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by SA [redacted] sks Date dictated 2/20/73

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estimated to be 150 in number. As the group in front was becoming restless, one of the Indians from inside the CCCH, believed to be the "medicine man", CROW DOG, went outside to calm the group. CROW DOG returned inside the CCCH and the group dispersed for five or 10 minutes.

"At this time, the group became restless again and again CROW DOG returned to calm the group. CROW DOG then said words to the effect that he was going back in to confer with the States Attorney, but better yet 'let's all go in' at that time the group came through the front doors of the CCCH.

"During the ensuing disturbance, I observed several Indians striking and being hit as well as several law enforcement officers being hit and striking the Indians. Most of the South Dakota Highway Patrol Officers came into the CCCH through the back door which I opened for them.

"I have been shown a group of 60 photographs and identified the following as being involved in the disturbance that occurred at the CCCH on February 6, 1973. However, I am not able to provide any information regarding any specific incidents that these individuals may have been involved. These individuals are:

"Hennepin County Sheriff's Office (HCSO)  
 photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's  
 Office (PCSO) photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number not  
 listed of CHARLES C. KILLS REA dated February 6,  
 1973: PCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] HCSO photograph number [redacted]  
 [redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted]

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[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] PCSO photograph number [redacted] dated  
February 15, 1959, of S. BLACK CROW.

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"In addition I can provide specific information regarding the following listed individuals and their activities at the CCCH on February 6, 1973: PCSO number [redacted] is a photograph of [redacted] whom I observed remove a fire extinguisher from the wall of the CCCH and spray it on me and law enforcement officers inside the court house.

"PCSO photograph number 11048 is a photograph of RUSSELL C. MEANS whom I observed inside the States Attorney's Office attending a meeting just before the disturbance broke out. MEANS appeared to me to either be drunk or drugged.

"PCSO photograph number [redacted] is a photograph of [redacted] whom I observed strike South Dakota State Trooper [redacted] on the head. I also helped Trooper [redacted] and Trooper [redacted] handcuff [redacted]

"PCSO photograph number 11078 of BILL MEANS whom I believe was present inside the States Attorney's Office CCCH just before the melee broke out. I did not observe BILL MEANS during the melee.

"Minneapolis, Minnesota, Police Department number 47315 of DENNIS J. BANKS whom I observed inside the States Attorney's Office CCCH shortly before the melee broke out, but did not observe BANKS during the melee.

"Also during the disturbance, I observed a young Indian female that had been injured by a fire near the CCCH and South Dakota State Trooper

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[redacted] administered mouth-to-mouth respiration to her. I do not know her name, but could identify her from a photograph.

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"I have read this statement consisting of this and four other pages and now sign it as it is true.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witness: [redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, February 20, 1973.

[redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, February 20, 1973."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription February 21, 1973

Sergeant [redacted] South Dakota Highway Patrol, was interviewed at Highway Patrol Headquarters, Rapid City, South Dakota, and provided the following information:

He is [redacted] and has been on the Highway Patrol for a period of [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was [redacted] at the back of the courthouse proper when he had a call for help from Highway Patrol officers stationed in the front of the building at the main door. He stated he proceeded to run towards the front of the courthouse when he was tackled by an unidentified Indian male and another unidentified Indian attempted to take his baton away from him. He said that he was slammed against the wall but maintained his footing. He was caught between two Indians, one pulling on his arm attempting to take the baton away from him which was secured to his wrist by a leather thong, and the other was pushing against him attempting to knock him over. [redacted] said that he was not injured by either of these individuals but was in such a position that he could not move from where he had been forced against the wall. He stated his only function during the altercation was to hang on to both of these Indians.

At this time [redacted] was provided with copies of photographs of Indians who had been arrested in the Rapid City area but stated he could not identify any of the photographs.

[redacted] continued that he saw the Indians attempting to stop the tanker truck but was a block away from the truck itself and could not positively identify any of them.

In conclusion, [redacted] stated that the following individuals might be able to provide information concerning the incident at the Custer Court House:

[redacted] at the Custer Court House who was at a local Texaco Station where Indians came for gas; a Lutheran minister from the Lutheran Indian School who succeeded in subduing an Indian he thought to be RUSSELL MEANS and throwing him to the floor; and [redacted] also a [redacted] who was present in the hallway of the courthouse throughout the entire altercation.

Interviewed on February 20, 1973 Rapid City, South Dakota. # MP 176-87

by SA [redacted] mje  
SA [redacted] February 20, 1973

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/20/73

[redacted] South Dakota, State Highway Patrolman, who is assigned to the Spearfish, South Dakota, area, was interviewed at the headquarters of the South Dakota State Highway Patrol, 702 East North Street, and furnished the following statement regarding his involvement in the disturbance at the Custer County Court House in Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973:

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"February 20, 1973  
Rapid City, South Dakota

"I [redacted] make the following statement to [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a South Dakota State Highway Patrolman. I have been with the South Dakota Patrol since [redacted] and am presently stationed at Rapid City, South Dakota, working the Spearfish area.

"On February 6, 1973 at approximately 1:00 to 1:15 p.m., I was waiting on the outskirts of town at Custer, S. Dakota, when I received a call for help from the Custer County Court House to help quell a disturbance. I arrived at the court house at approximately 1:30 p.m. and entered the back door of the court house where I observed a lot of shouting and shoving. When I entered the activities slowed down briefly and then the activities began again in front of the court house after I heard someone yell "Get Em". I then worked my way forward to the front of the court house all the time stepping over people and suddenly all I remember is losing my stick and getting struck over the head. The next thing I remember is leaving the rear door of the court house and looking back and seeing an individual in front of the court house spraying the crowd with a fire extinguisher. The person doing the spraying was one of the Indian demonstrators. I also noticed that some of the

Interviewed on 2/20/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-87  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

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demonstrators had gas canisters that they used during the activity at the court house.

"I was exhibited 60 photographs from which I identified the following five individuals as being at Custer, S. Dakota on February 6, 1973 and being present at the Custer County Court House during the melee at the court house. I don't remember any specific incidents involving these individuals but I do know they were present and involved in the fighting and yelling. There are as follows: Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) photo number [redacted] which is a photo of [redacted] PCSO photo number 11048 which is a photo of RUSSELL C. MEANS. PCSO photo number [redacted] which is a photo of [redacted] PCSO photo number [redacted] which is a photo of [redacted] PCSO photo number [redacted] which is a photo of [redacted]

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this and two additional pages and have initialed each page and now sign it because it is true.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witness: /s/ [redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City,  
S.D., February 20, 1973

[redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City,  
S.D., February 20, 1973."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 20, 1973

On February 20, 1973, Patrolman [redacted] South Dakota Highway Patrol, was interviewed at Highway Patrol Headquarters at Rapid City, South Dakota, and provided the following information:

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[redacted] said he is [redacted] and has been on the Highway Patrol for a [redacted] having been [redacted] Prior to this date, he was employed as a police officer on the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Police Department.

On February 6, 1973, while on duty at the Custer, South Dakota, Court House, his unit was called temporarily away from the courthouse on a disturbance call at the Gambles Clothing Store. According to [redacted] he and eight other highway patrolmen left the area of the courthouse and proceeded to go to the Gambles Store, which call turned out to have been a hoax as no looting was taking place. He returned to the area of the courthouse at which time an altercation between police officers and Indians had already taken place. According to [redacted] he and the other men with him went in the back door of the courthouse and proceeded to force the remaining Indians out of the courthouse itself.

[redacted] advised that he was not personally assaulted and that he did not actually witness any assaults on highway patrol officers in that he and another officer, Patrolman [redacted] were in the process of taking an Indian out of the courthouse to the rear.

[redacted] further stated that he thought this Indian to be one RUSSELL MEANS, Pennington County Sheriff's Office number 11048, who might be the individual that he and Officer [redacted] picked up from the courthouse and removed to the rear.

Officer [redacted] could not make a positive identification of MEANS but advised that a civilian who was present during the altercation told him, meaning [redacted] later that he, meaning the civilian, saw [redacted] and Officer [redacted] pick up RUSSELL MEANS and take him out of the courthouse into the rear.

Interviewed on February 20, 1973 Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-87

by SA [redacted] mjj Date dictated February 20, 1973

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[redacted] further advised that he wished to make known that he and several other Highway Patrol Officers were witnesses to the following incident.

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A gasoline tank truck, he thought to be Dixon Brothers, blue and white in color, was stopped by a group of Indians who attempted to assault the driver, take over the vehicle and open the gas tanks. [redacted] further stated that he noticed other Indians milling around the truck but they were dispersed by a Highway Patrol Officer named [redacted] who fired a tear gas projectile in their direction. He said he could identify the individual who attempted to assault the driver as one DENNIS J. BANKS, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Police Department number 47315, and [redacted] stated he was positive of the identification of BANKS in that he had noticed BANKS walking up and down prior to the incident conspicuous clothing. [redacted] stated that [redacted] could positively identify the individual in the truck.

In conclusion, [redacted] stated he could not identify any of the individuals in the photographs in that he was not at the courthouse proper during the confrontation.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

2-22-73

Date

Mr. [REDACTED]

Television Station KMTV-Channel 3, advised that on the evening of January 20, 1973, he was assigned to cover a news story at the Holy Family Church, 17th and Board Streets, Omaha, which carried Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and the American Indian Movement. [REDACTED] arrived at the church about 7:30 p.m., at which time [REDACTED] was already addressing approximately fifty Indians from the local Omaha area. [REDACTED] made several references of some of KING's talk. Due to the fact that [REDACTED] was attempting to meet the 10 p.m. television news deadline, he left the meeting at about 8:30 p.m.

[REDACTED] said he heard MEANS urging support from the persons present for an activist operation called "The Custer Caravan." This caravan of Indians from Oklahoma to Custer, South Dakota was similar to the march on Washington by blacks, and MEANS said wherever the Custer Caravan goes, American whites will know that Indians are willing to die to the death for their civil liberties. MEANS' discussion of the Custer Caravan was also for the purpose of making Indians in the Omaha area aware and to unify the objectives of the American Indian Movement among Indians.

MEANS said he was going to Custer, South Dakota, and he may go to jail, but that he has been in jail before. MEANS said American Indian Movement leaders will be in Indian communities all over the nation. MEANS said the Custer Caravan was planned and started in Oklahoma.

[REDACTED] said this meeting was an open public meeting.

On 2-20-73 at Omaha, Nebraska

File # OM 775-75

HP 176-27

by CAG

Date dictated 2-21-73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I

Date of transcription 2/20/73

[redacted] South Dakota Highway Patrolman, furnished the following statement regarding his involvement in the disturbance at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973:

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"February 20, 1973

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary statement to DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am a South Dakota State Highway Patrolman, stationed at Rapid City, South Dakota, since October, 1971.

"On February 6, 1973, I was about five miles west of Custer, South Dakota, on Highway 16 with Trooper [redacted]. At approximately 1:30 p.m. we were directed by radio to proceed to the Custer County Court House. We were the second unit to arrive on the scene, and we parked in back of the court house, went inside, and upstairs. A crowd had gathered, but at this point had not attempted to enter the building. Several minutes later, I looked out back and observed several more Highway Patrol vehicles, so we went down stairs where the Captain followed us up and we re-entered the lobby of the court house. As we entered, I heard glass breaking, and observed the Indians begin to assault the highway patrolman on the front line. With all of the confusion, I am unable to identify any of the Indians involved in the fighting in the court house.

"After the court house was cleared, I observed DENNIS BANKS stop a gasoline tanker truck in the intersection just southwest of the court house. He got up on the running board of the truck and appeared to be talking to the driver. The driver started to get out of the truck, and

Interviewed on 2/20/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-870

SA [redacted]  
by SA DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN:sk

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Trooper [ ] fired a tear gas round under the truck, which dispursed several Indians. Some of them remained around the truck, so several shots were fired in the air by troopers, which dispursed the rest of the Indians.

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"Although I did not see any of them strike any blows. I did observe RUSSELL MEANS, [ ] in the area of the court house during the altercation.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one additional page and signed it because it is true and correct.

"/s/ [ ] February  
20, 1973

"Witnessed: DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN, Special Agent,  
FBI, Minneapolis, February 20, 1973.

"Witnessed: [ ] FBI, Minneapolis,  
Minnesota, February 20, 1973."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 21, 1973

[redacted] South Dakota State Highway Patrolman, Lieutenant, District 5, Rapid City, South Dakota, furnished the following signed statement to [redacted] and DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN who identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his involvement in the disturbances at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973.

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"2/20/73

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN, Agents of the FBI.

"I am a South Dakota State Highway Patrolman serving in that capacity for [redacted]  
[redacted]

"On February 6, 1973 I was to the Custer S. D. area as a support unit for the local law enforcement officers because of rumors of impending trouble with AIM. I was accompanied by [redacted] Trooper, and we arrived in Custer about 1:30 am on February 6, 1973. I stayed at U. S. 385 South of Custer until approximately 1:30 pm on February 6, 1973 when we were called by radio to the Custer County Court House.

"Upon arriving at the Court House I proceeded to enter the rear entrance of the Court House. At that time there was a group of Indians entering from the front. I proceeded to the lobby area and attempted to move the people back out of the court house. Several fights broke out. Indians were wielding chairs, pipes, sticks and other items. One Indian was using a chain. 70-6882

"I observed Sergeant [redacted] being assaulted by [redacted] whom I later identified at the arraignment the next day at [redacted]

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Interviewed on February 20, 1973 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-87

by DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN and [redacted] mlf Date dictated February 20, 1973



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Custer County Sheriffs Office.

"I also observed RUSSELL MEANS involved in the fighting inside the Court House.

"At about the time the confrontation had been in progress for several minutes some gas and mace was diperse the crowd was forced back out of the court house and into the Street.

"I then left through the rear exit and returned to my car. At that time a picked up my riot gun which was loaded number 9 shot and went to the West side of the court House where I observed the firetrucks moving in an attempt to put out the fire in the court House. I saw several unknown individuals throw gas bombs at the firetrucks which did not explode. I also saw numerous unknown individuals filling gas containers at the Texaco Gas Station at the Southwest corner of the intersection.

"I then saw a fuel tanker semi-trailer truck stopped in the intersection southwest of the court House. Several unknown individuals were climbing on the tanker and were trying to remove the driver. At that point one of our officers fired at 37 mm gas projectile which exploded directly under the truck and several of the individuals were dispersed. There were several individuals on the cab so I fired three rounds into the air and the remainder jumped off the tanker and headed in a southerly direction. At that time a saw one indian male running carrying a large type firearm, rifle or shotgun, possibly taken from one of the Sheriffs cars.

"I have viewed approximately 50 photographs at which time I positively have identified RUSSELL MEANS as taking part in the fighting inside the Court House. I have also identified [redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's Office number [redacted] and [redacted] Negro male, Pennington County Sheriffs Office number [redacted] as being present at the Court House in Custer South Dakota on February 6, 1973.

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<sup>3</sup>  
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"I have read the above signed statement  
consisting of four pages and they are true and correct.

"/s/

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

Witnesses: <sup>"/s/</sup> [REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI, Mpls, Minn 2/20/7  
"/s/  
DENNIS M. O'CALLAGHAN, Special Agent, F.B.I. Mpls,  
Minn. 2/20/73."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/20/73

[redacted] South Dakota State Highway Patrolman, with the rank of Sergeant, was interviewed at the headquarters of the State Highway Patrol, 702 East North Street, regarding his involvement in the disturbance at the Custer County Court House at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973. b6 b7C

Sergeant [redacted] proceeded to give the following statement:

"February 20, 1973  
Rapid City, South Dakota

"I, [redacted] make the following statement to [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a South Dakota State Highway Patrolman with the rank of Sergeant. I have been with the South Dakota Patrol since [redacted] and am presently stationed at Rapid City, South Dakota.

"On February 6, 1973, at approximately 1:30 p.m., I arrived at the Custer County Court House in response to a call for help from the Sheriff's Office in Custer, South Dakota, to help reinforce their department involving a disturbance there. I received a call from Lieutenant [redacted] that he needed help at the County Court House. I then responded there and entered the rear entrance of the court house and started down the hall toward the front of the court house where I saw DENNIS EANKS breaking out windows in one of the side rooms of the court house. I then proceeded to the front steps of the court house to help hold a crowd back. A female was on the steps of the court house and she stated that she had to get in because her two sons were inside, she was told that she couldn't enter and at this time a male grabbed her by the arm and he stated that they were coming

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by SA [redacted] sks

Date dictated 2/20/73

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through or they (the police) would have to kill them both. At this point the entire crowd started forward and a few canisters of gas were thrown at the crowd in an attempt to disperse them. No weapons were used during the entire disturbance but night sticks were used by me and other officers. I attempted to go into the crowd to break them up and I received a chain wrap around my right wrist and I lost my night stick and somehow lost my helmet. I was poked in the face with a stick and hit over the head with a section of pipe just after losing my helmet.

"I was exhibited 60 photographs from which I identified the following four individuals as being at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973: Photo number [redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), Rapid City, South Dakota. This is a photo of [redacted], whom I observed at the court house but have no information regarding his involvement, if any, in the disturbance that occured that day.

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"PCSO Number 11048 is a photograph of RUSSELL C. LEANS, whom I observed in the hallway of the Custer County Court House in custody of law enforcement officers being removed from the building. However, his exact activities on that date are not known to me.

"PCSO photo number [redacted] is a photograph of [redacted] I observed [redacted] scuffling with law enforcement officers on February 6, 1973 and I believe he had a flag staff in his possession. I did not actually observe him strike an officer or damage and property.

"Minneapolis Police Department Photo Number 47315 of DENNIS J. BANKS. I observed BANKS on February 6, 1973 breaking out windows inside the Custer County Court House with a riot stick, similar to the type issued to officers of the South Dakota Highway Patrol.

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"PCSO photo number [redacted]

[redacted] I am almost positive that this is the individual who struck me on the right wrist with a length of chain while on duty at the Custer County Court House on February 6, 1973.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and two additional pages and have initialed each page and now sign it because it is true.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witness: [redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City,  
South Dakota, February 20, 1973.

[redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City, South  
Dakota, February 20, 1973."

b6  
b7c

MP 176-87  
RLH:mjf

On February 20, 1973, ERNIE PEPIN, Sheriff, Custer County, Custer, South Dakota, made available a list of those individuals who were arrested on February 6, 1973, at Custer, South Dakota, in connection with the confrontation by the American Indian Movement (AIM) members that date. These names are as follows:

[REDACTED]  
RUSSELL MEANS

[REDACTED]  
DENNIS BANKS  
CHARLES KILLS REE  
MILO WARFIELD GOINGS

[REDACTED]

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RLH:mjf

PEPIN advised that this is a complete list with the exception of three juvenile names whose records are not presently available. PEPIN stated that photographs re most of the above individuals have already been furnished to one of the Agents from Minneapolis, Minnesota, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sheriff PEPIN further advised that he was presently compiling a list of all license numbers that were taken down in connection with the above disorders on February 6, 1973, and he would make a copy of this list available upon its completion.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/21/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, Trooper, South Dakota State Highway Patrol, furnished the following statement regarding his involvement in the disturbance at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973:

"February 21, 1973  
Rapid City, South Dakota

"I, [redacted] make the following statement to [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a South Dakota State Highway Patrolman stationed in Hot Springs area of South Dakota. I have been in Hot Springs since February of 1972.

"On February 6, 1973, I was stationed near Custer, South Dakota, with Trooper [redacted] when at about 1:00 p.m., I received a call for assistance to help quell a disturbance at the Custer County Court House. When I arrived at the court house I went to the rear door where I remained until I heard a crash inside the court house, then proceeded into the hallway. I fought my way down the hall and I noticed [redacted] was lying on the floor and two Indians were on top of him. I helped pull the Indians off him but one of the Indians, RUSSELL MEANS, grappled with me and I eventually helped handcuffed him and other officers took him out the rear door of the court house. I then went back inside the court house and went out the front door onto the steps where I remember [redacted] yelling and I told someone to arrest her and at this point the entire group of Indians started toward the stairs. I went back inside the court house and out the back door. I peered

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by SA [redacted] :SKS Date dictated 2/21/73

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back in the door and noticed a smoke bomb being thrown and also noticed gasoline on the floor. I then saw an Indian throw what appeared to me to be dynamite which ignited the gasoline. I also noticed a group of Indians try to stop a tanker going through town but I can't recognize anyone who was involved. The entire incident at the court house lasted approximately 10 to 15 minutes with about seventy five Indian demonstrators taking an active part.

"I was displayed sixty photographs from which I have identified the following seven: Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) photograph number [redacted] to whom I believe was at the court house during the melee but I cannot recall any specific incident in which he was involved; PCSO photograph number 11048 of RUSSELL C. BEANS whom I observed striking DCI Agent [redacted] and who I subsequently arrested on February 6, 1973. PCSO photograph number [redacted] who was arrested when efforts were being made to clear the streets near the Custer County Court House on February 6, 1973, while the disturbance was going on. PCSO photograph number [redacted] who I believe was in the crowd in front of the court house or accross the street; however, I can recall no incidents in which he was involved. PCSO photo number [redacted] PCSO photo number 11041 of MRS W GOINGS, and PCSO photo number [redacted] all of whom were observed in the general area of the court house during the time of the disturbance.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two additional page and have initialed each page and now sign it because it is true.

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"/s/ [redacted]

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"Witness: [redacted] FBI, SA, Rapid City, South  
Dakota, February 21, 1973.

[redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City,  
South Dakota, February 21, 1973."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 2/24/73

[redacted]  
South Dakota, State Highway Patrolman assigned to the Rapid City area [redacted] furnished the following signed statement regarding his involvement in the disturbance at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973:

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"February 21, 1973  
Rapid City, S. Dakota

"I, [redacted] Patrolman for the South Dakota Highway Patrol, have been provided a group of 60 photographs by [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been a Patrolman since 1966 assigned to the Rapid City, South Dakota area.

"From the photos shown to me I can provide the following information regarding incidents that occurred at Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973, Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) photograph number 11048 of RUSSELL C. MEANS who I saw come out of the States Attorneys Office in the Custer County Courthouse (CCCH) just before the melee broke out and he went to the front door of the CCCH and he told the Indians in front of the CCCH "Everybody in." He then came back inside the court house swinging with the rest of the Indians. PCSO photograph number [redacted] who I noticed in the crowd of Indians at the CCCH who was involved in the general beating and destruction. I can recall no specific incident in which [redacted] was involved. Minneapolis, Minnesota Police Department photograph number 47315 of DENNIS J. BANKS who I saw inside the States Attorneys Office at the CCCH just before the melee broke out and I again saw him in front of the CCCH attempting to drag the driver of a Ruan Transport gasoline truck out of the cab after a group of Indians had stopped the truck.

Interviewed on 2/21/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-87

by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] mjt

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and I have initialed each page and now sign it because it is true.

[redacted]

[redacted]

SA, FBI, Rapid City, S.D. 2/21/73  
SA, FBI, Rapid City, S.D. 2/21/73

[redacted]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date February 21, 1973

[redacted] South Dakota Highway Patrol, (SDHP), made available the following information:

[redacted] has been employed by the SDHP since 1961 and has been assigned to the Rapid City, South Dakota area since 1967.

[redacted] South Dakota and has Social Security Account Number [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was on duty February 6, 1973 at the Custer County Court House (CCCH) and was charged with the responsibility of insuring the security of several South Dakota Highway Patrol units as well as other equipment contained in a SDHP station wagon. [redacted] advised that he arrived at the CCCH at approximately 1:30 P.M. and positioned himself at the rear of the Court House. Shortly after parking his car [redacted] stated he observed RUSSELL C. MEANS being removed from the rear of the Custer County Court House. [redacted] stated he did not actually observe any of MEANS' activity nor did he observe MEANS being placed under arrest.

From his position behind the CCCH, [redacted] observed six or seven Indians at the Texaco Service Station across from the Court House. These Indians appeared to be attempting to break in this service station but were unsuccessful. This same group of Indians then moved in the direction of the bulk gasoline storage tanks but the SDHP officers prevented the Indians from reaching this area.

At this approximate time, smoke appeared in the CCCH and the SDHP officers left the CCCH by the rear door. [redacted] assumes this smoke was actually tear gas.

[redacted] also observed several individuals who had been arrested by other officers and were held near his position.

On 2/21/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # 176-87

by SA [redacted] [redacted] kcu Date dictated 2/24/73

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[redacted] was exhibited 60 photographs from which he identified the following individuals whom he observed at Custer on February 6, 1973.

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"Rapid City, S.D.  
2/21/73

"I, [redacted] for the South Dakota Highway Patrol, have been provided a group of 60 photographs by [redacted] [redacted] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been a patrolman since 1961.

"I can provide the following information regarding photographs of individuals shown to me: Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) photograph number 11048 is a photo of Russell C. Means and I observed his being taken from the Custer County Court House (CCCH) by law enforcement officers, but did not actually observe his arrest. PCSO photograph number [redacted] is a photo of [redacted] who was arrested and held near the South Dakota squad vehicles. PCSO photograph numbers [redacted] and [redacted] whom I believe were arrested and held near the S. Dakota squads: and PCSO photograph number [redacted] who I recognize as one of the individuals arrest at the time of the disturbance at Custer, South Dakota.

"I have read this statement, consisting of this and one other page and it is a correct and true statement.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witness: [redacted] SA FBI, Rapid City, S.D. 2/21/73  
[redacted] SA, FBI, Rapid City, S.D., 2/21/73"

1

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 21, 1973

South Dakota Highway Patrolman [redacted] furnished the following signed statement concerning his involvement in the disturbances at Custer, South Dakota on February 6, 1973:

"I [redacted] South Dakota Highway Patrolman [redacted] assigned to Buffalo, South Dakota for over one year, make the following statement to Special Agent Francis M. Henwood, FBI. . .

"On February 6, 1973 I observed an auto convoy of Indians proceeding to Custer South Dakota on Highway 16 and followed them into Custer, to Custer County Court House and we parked in back of the Court House. There were 150 to 200 Indians in the vicinity of the Court House at that time.

"I entered the rear of the Court house and observed about six Indians standing against the wall near the front door. [redacted] Division Criminal Investigation, South Dakota appeared to be in charge and guarding the door.

"Russell Means came out of an office where he apparently had a meeting with Custer County States Attorney. Means proceeded toward the door and [redacted] unlocked the door to let Means out. Means went about half way through the open door, saw the group on the steps turned around in the doorway and said "Let's Go, Let's get them". The people outside surged forward through the door and the Indians in the hallway fell in behind the South Dakota Patrolman and other police officers in the hall; pushing, shoving, shouting and fighting.

Interviewed on 2/21/73 at Rapid City South Dakota File # 176-87

by SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD:kcw

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"The officers I recall at the door, were [redacted] CID; [redacted] with Alcohol Tobacco Tax Unit; [redacted] South Dakota Dept. Motor Vehicles; South Dakota Highway Patrolmen, [redacted] and myself.

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"An Indian whose name I do not know but who I could identify if I saw him again attacked one of the patrolman I believe to be [redacted] and attempted to take his baton. I struck him from behind and he turned and attacked me and attempted to take my riot stick; I took him to the floor and recovered my stick. I do not know whether the officers behind me arrested him or not.

"I describe this man as a male indian between 20-25 years old, 6-6'1" tall, 150-160 pounds, slim in appearance with extremely long straight black or brown hair and wore an army fatigue jacket. I have reviewed a number of photoes of Indians arrested in the Custer, and Rapid City disturbances and this individual did not appear in the photoes.

"An Indian was in an office off the hallway breaking furniture and throwing debris at officers in the hallway who were attempting to eject the Indians. I maced him as he came out of the office and he ran out the front door before we could arrest him.

"This man is a male indian in his mid twenties, 5'8"-5'10"; 130-150 pounds slim in appearance, with black bushy hair. I could identify this person if I saw him again, however he does not appear in the photoes. I have reviewed as described above.

"I then helped the officers eject the Indians through the front door, as we reached the steps we were attacked by missiles thrown from the crowd. They threw rocks, bottles, wrenches and chunks of concrete as well as tear gas cannisters which may have been stolen from Custer PD or Custer County Sheriff's car which the Indians had attacked.



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"I went back through the court house to the outside where I could get some air and recover from the tear gas. I then proceeded back to the front of the court house with Sgt. [redacted] where tear gas grenades were thrown at us from the crowd. I saw one individual whom I can identify throw a tear gas grenade.

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"This man is described as a male indian in his late twenties, 5'-5" to 5'8", about 135-140 pounds stocky build, short black hair, wearing a blue wool jacket like a Navy P Coat. This person did not appear in the photos of persons arrested at Custer and Rapid City which I have viewed, I believe that he was arrested at Custer.

"I have read this statement of four and a half pages and it is true and correct.

"/s/ [redacted]

So. Dak. Hwy. Patrol  
Buffalo, S.D. 2-21-73

"Witness:

/s/ Francis M. Henwood, Special Agent, FBI, Minneapolis,  
Minn. 2/21/73".

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/25/73

The following observations and statements were made during the attendance of an American Indian Movement at Mother Butler's Community Center, 211 West Boulevard North, Rapid City, South Dakota, on February 21, 1973:

At approximately 7:00 p.m. Special Agents  attended an American Indian Movement meeting that was being held in the auditorium section of Mother Butler's Community Center.

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Upon initial arrival in the auditorium, it was observed that the moderator for the meeting was an individual who identified himself to the attending members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) as DENNIS BANKS.

At the beginning of the meeting BANKS introduced an individual by the name of RUSSELL MEANS as the individual who would be the next chief of the Oglala Sioux nation at the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Reservation.

RUSSELL MEANS, after his introduction, addressed the audience and stated that he wished to thank all of the Oglala Sioux who had and were continuing to support AIM members and MEANS in his attempt to impeach DICK WILSON, the current chief of the Oglala Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

MEANS further encouraged all attending members to continue their support of each other in their fight against the "white men".

Shortly thereafter, MEANS again thanked the supporters of AIM for their obtaining of the food that was to be served and stated that the serving line was now open.

After the eating was complete, DENNIS BANKS again addressed the audience and made the following introductions:

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BANKS introduced Father RICHARD PATES, who is the director of Mother Butler Center and stated that PATES wished to address the meeting.

PATES, after being introduced, stated that "neither he nor the church would stand for any type of racial discrimination in any way"; continuing, PATES stated "I don't care how many white racists telephone me and tell me that they are withdrawing their financial support, I will not stand for any more discrimination".

PATES directed his attention toward a group of young men sitting in the middle of the auditorium responsible for supplying the accompaniment of the tribal drum for tribal singing and stated "I admit I turned kind of chicken when you guys got up and started doing your thing the other day down at the meeting with the city Fathers, but I want to tell you right now that I'm glad for that support now that it has been shown. I think that AIM has come in here and given us something we were lacking, that being respect".

The second individual introduced was RAMON ROUBIDEAUX. He stated that he was Chief Council for the Oglala Sioux. ROUBIDEAUX, after being introduced, acknowledged the contributions that AIM had made to the Oglala Sioux relative to organization, respect, and dedication to purpose. ROUBIDEAUX then specifically paid homage to CLYDE and VERNON BELLECOURT, RUSSELL MEANS, and BILL MEANS as being true leaders in the AIM and true leaders of all Indians. ROUBIDEAUX then issued a challenge to all present in the hall stating "that they should hang together, because it was either hanging together or hang alone".

BANKS then recognized CHARLES POOR THUNDER as being one member of the community whom he wanted to recognize because he had encouraged AIM to stay in the community and fight.

At the conclusion of the recognition, BANKS requested Father RICHARD PATES to give what information that he had concerning the amount of bail money needed to get [redacted] released. Father PATES stated "I think we're still about \$500 short", and then there was some general conversation about who could possibly contribute money.

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MP 157-1509

CLYDE BELLECOURT then asked to be recognized and inquired as to what information anyone might have concerning the hearing of [redacted]. There was some discussion relative to [redacted] then the meeting was terminated and the "stomp dance" began.

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Subsequent to the termination of the meeting, Special Agents [redacted] introduced themselves to DENNIS BANKS as being two individuals who were interested in the AIM and wished to contribute their assistance in any way that they could.

BANKS welcomed the support of Special Agents [redacted] and subsequently introduced them to an individual identified to them as VERNON BELLECOURT.

Agents [redacted] identified themselves as [redacted] who had just recently been discharged from the United States military who had learned of the AIM and were interested in supporting the AIM.

BELLECOURT, subsequent to the introduction, inquired of Special Agent [redacted] where he had been stationed. [redacted] replied that he had been stationed in Viet Nam.

BELLECOURT stated "well you have fought one war, now you have got one more war to fight for your people". Agents [redacted] inquired of BELLECOURT how they might be of help to the AIM, which BELLECOURT replied to "I just told you".

BELLECOURT then directed his conversation to the gathering of AIM members in Rapid City, South Dakota, and stated "there's a real thing coming off tomorrow at Pine Ridge, South Dakota". BELLECOURT continued stating that on February 22, 1973, there would be approximately 50, perhaps more, Oglala Sioux and AIM members traveling to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, to observe impeachment proceedings against the current Oglala Chief, DICK WILSON.

BELLECOURT advised that neither he nor his brother, VERNON BELLECOURT, would be accompanying the procession because DICK WILSON had issued travel warrants against both

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he and his brother for inciting to riot and they would be arrested if they went to the reservation.

BELLECCOURT stated "if impeachment proceedings against WILSON are successful, the Oglala Sioux people have already extended an invitation to myself and other AIM members to attend a victory celebration at Pine Ridge, South Dakota". BELLECCOURT then stated when the impeachment proceedings against WILSON are completed, "myself and other AIM members will proceed to Pine Ridge and help the Oglala Sioux in jailing United States Marshals and other Federal officials at Pine Ridge."

Special Agent [REDACTED]

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(meaning the people inside the building). BELLECCOURT stated "well, we've got 2,000 behind us on the reservation standing by to see if the impeachment is successful". BELLECCOURT then stated "they've only got 83 marshals at Pine Ridge now. Man, we've got a revolution going now and when we get through here, we're going to Arizona and Oklahoma and we're going to tear the fuck out of both those states". BELLECCOURT continued saying that AIM people were already working organizing AIM activities in both Arizona and Oklahoma.

BELLECCOURT then reverted back to discussions concerning Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and stated "after we get the United States Marshals thrown in jail, we're going to declare the reservation a sovereign state and evoke a customs tax on anything that moves in or through the sovereign state".

BELLECCOURT then referred back to future plans of AIM's and stated the following: "As I told you before, we're taking this caravan to Arizona and Oklahoma next. Our national convention for AIM will be held in Pawnee, Oklahoma, from the first through the seventh of June, 1973."

BELLECCOURT then advised Special Agents [REDACTED] that they should attempt to align themselves with other AIM members from Nebraska and Oklahoma as there was

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a delegation present at this time.

[REDACTED] then stated that if Special Agents [REDACTED] wanted to "crash" at Mother Butler's Community Center that there was plenty of room.

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#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF MEETING

The following listed states were recognized at the meeting as having a current AIM Chapter active in them: South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Arizona, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and Idaho.

#### AGE MAKEUP OF INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING MEETING

It was observed that there are approximately 350 to 400 individuals present during the AIM meeting at Mother Butler's Community Center, approximately one-fourth of the group are between 40 years of age and older. The other three-fourths of the individuals were from early teenage to middle twenties or early thirties.

#### WEAPONS OBSERVED

There were numerous observations of baseball bats, clubs, and steel rods decorated with feathers and other Indian regalia. Also one individual was seen near the back entrance of the meeting hall armed with what appeared to be a 12 gauge shotgun.

The building adjacent to the auditorium which apparently was being used as a barracks was guarded by numerous individuals armed with steel rods and baseball bats.

#### OBSERVATION OF THE USE OF DRUGS

Special Agent [REDACTED] observed that the smell of marijuana being smoked was strongly present in the auditorium both during and after the meeting was adjourned. It was further observed by both Special Agents [REDACTED] that there was a heavy usage of alcoholic beverages throughout the auditorium.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 2/26/73

[redacted]  
Minnesota and Bemidji State College student, was interviewed at [redacted] where she states she is living with DONALD/ROBINSON. She identified herself as [redacted] of the Bemidji AIM Chapter. DONALD/ROBINSON as chairman. [redacted] She furnished additional information as follows:

DONALD ROBINSON is presently in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and will not return to Bemidji before February 26, 1973. She was in Minneapolis with ROBINSON February 11, 1973, when they decided to drive to Rapid City, South Dakota. They decided to go based on news they had seen on T.V. and a desire to support the Indian people in South Dakota. She did not see or hear of any appeal on T.V. or otherwise by any of the Indian leaders for Indians to come to South Dakota. The following also accompanied her and ROBINSON to South Dakota:

[redacted] Minnesota  
[redacted] Minnesota  
[redacted] Minnesota  
2 sisters named MARY and GWENN (LNU) who live somewhere in Minneapolis.

She identified all as AIM members. There were no other cars that accompanied them to South Dakota. After arriving in Rapid City she observed no violence and believes the violence that occurred was on the Friday before they arrived.

She was in a peaceful demonstration in Rapid City during which RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS spoke, asking for justice and during which prayers were made. There were about 300 Indians present. She and her group returned to Bemidji on February 16, 1973.

She knew of no other AIM members from the Bemidji area that traveled to South Dakota. [redacted] stated she personally felt strong convictions for the Indian movement and that is the reason she went to Rapid City. She felt that being an Indian might result in her being killed in South Dakota and said she was willing to die for what she believes. She does not consider herself militant.

Interviewed on 2/24/73 at Bemidji, MinnesotaFile # MP 157-1509-300

by SA [redacted]

mjt

Date dictated

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/73

The following observations and statements were observed and heard during an investigation concerning the American Indian Movement (AIM) at Mother Butler's Community Center, 211 West Boulevard North, Rapid City, South Dakota:

At approximately 9:30 a.m. Special Agents [ ] [ ] proceeded to the Mother Butler's Community Center specifically going to the registration and barracks section of a building adjacent to the auditorium in Mother Butler's Community Center.

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Upon entering the registration building, Special Agents [ ] were challenged by an individual identified from a photograph later as [ ] [ ] inquired of Special Agents [ ] as to the nature of their business inside the registration hall. It was observed by [ ] had what appeared to be a .22 caliber revolver stuck inside the front wasteband of his trousers.

Special Agents [ ] stated that they were there to register for membership in AIM and if possible, wish to contact members of the Oklahoma delegation currently attending the AIM in Rapid City, South Dakota.

It was observed by [ ] that in a room with a sign Registration Room painted outside it there were four to six what appeared to be cased shoulder weapons stacked against the wall and lying on the floor. The strong smell of marijuana was also prevalent in the building.

Special Agents [ ] were advised that they should return to the hall at approximately 1:30 when there would be a general meeting of AIM and at that time they could be registered and contact members of the Oklahoma AIM Chapter.

[ ] departed at approximately 10:06 a.m. from the Mother Butler Community Center area.

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On 2/22/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 157-1509  
by SA [ ] :sks Date dictated 2/24/73

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MP 157-1509

Special Agents [redacted] returned to Mother Butler Community Center at approximately 1:30 p.m., and upon arrival observed DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL and BILL MEANS, and approximately 50 to 60 Indian individuals standing in front of Mother Butler's Community Center.

BANKS requested that everyone move into the street in front of the Community Center because he had an announcement that he would like to make.

Relative to this, BANKS stated that "O.K., the following period of time is going to be the most trying and hardest time that we have had yet because it's going to involve waiting. The meeting at Pine Ridge is in session at this time. However, we have to wait to receive word from Pine Ridge to proceed to their assistance." BANKS continued "As of this moment we are all on five minute standby and alert, no further information is going to be given to the press, any information that will be released to the press will be released by myself, VERNON BELLECOURT, or RUSSELL MEANS".

At that time Special Agents [redacted] were approached by an individual who identified himself as being the [redacted] at Mother Butler's Community Center. The individual identified himself as [redacted] first name unknown, last name [redacted] stated to [redacted] that the reason for the holdup of not going to Pine Ridge was because RUSSELL MEANS had received word that there were sandbags and other fortifications around the BIA Center and that rifles were sticking up everywhere.

[redacted] continued saying "When we get the word to go, RUSSELL and BILL MEANS will be in the lead car, when we approach Pine Ridge if there's any indication of trouble or that we can't get in, RUSSELL MEANS will turn his car around and the rest of the caravan will follow. After we turn around, we will arm ourselves with the rifles and firebombs and go back on to the reservation".

[redacted] continued saying that the shoulder weapons would be stored in two panel trucks that would accompany the caravan and that the firebombs would be stored

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NP 157-1509

in the trunks of the vehicles in the caravan.

[redacted] stated "It's very important for you to remember that any signal for action will come from RUSSELL and BILL MEANS' car".

[redacted] continued saying that information relative to the situation at Pine Ridge and the fortifications there were being relayed to RUSSELL MEANS at the Community Center by telephone. This information was being obtained by the mother of an individual who had been arrested by the Bureau of Indians Affairs police for assaulting a BIA police officer.

[redacted] continued saying that this person monitored all calls coming in on the reservation from the reservation's eight districts. [redacted] stated in turn she relayed the information to her daughter who in turn advised the Community Center.

At this point Special Agents [redacted] were approached by an individual who identified himself as JOHN THOMAS, an AIM leader from Tulsa, Oklahoma. THOMAS informed [redacted] that he left the United States Army in approximately 1965 and only recently became involved in the AIM.

THOMAS stated that there was a committee in charge of who was deciding who could go on the caravan to Pine Ridge and who could not. THOMAS explained that it was important that some of the AIM members stayed behind at Mother Butler's Community Center due to the fact that if the number in the Center was too small, "The pigs might get a little courage and come in and try to wipe us out". THOMAS continued saying "If the pigs do come in, we're going to get a few of them".

THOMAS then stated to [redacted] that they should enter the registration building and be registered in the AIM so that we could receive free gasoline for their vehicle and be registered AIM members. The smell of marijuana was again detected by Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] were directed to the registration room by JOHN THOMAS and one additional AIM member from the Oklahoma delegation by the name of LARRY (last name unknown).

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MP 157-1509

Upon entering the room, it was observed by Special Agents [redacted] that in one corner there were approximately six to eight cased shoulder type of weapons and in addition there was a shoulder holster lying on the floor beside them.

[redacted] were interviewed extensively relative to background identification, relatives, and past employments by the same individual who challenged [redacted] on the morning of the 22nd at Mother [redacted] Community Center. This individual being [redacted]

After the registration process was complete, Special Agents [redacted] again engaged in conversation with the individual who identified himself as [redacted] stated to [redacted] that tentative plans of the local AIM organization after conclusion of business in Rapid City, South Dakota, include traveling to Denver, Colorado; Gallup, New Mexico; Tucson, Arizona; Pawnee, Oklahoma; and New York. Time table schedule and means of transportation were not discussed by [redacted] further stated to [redacted] that he had been present during the Bureau of Indian Affairs breakin in Washington, D.C. [redacted] further stated that prior to the BIA breakin, AIM representatives had been contacted by representatives of the Black Panther Party and encouraged to go ahead with plans to converge in Washington, D.C. and take over the BIA building. These same Black Panther Party representatives stated that they would assist the AIM by providing food and other necessary items including physical support against the "pigs" if necessary.

[redacted] continued saying that after the BIA breakin was accomplished and the takeover was in process, Black Panther Party officials again contacted AIM members and did provide food, money, and offered to provide physical support if necessary.

Statements were made from unidentified individuals to Special Agents [redacted] that the Federal Building in Denver City had just been hit by unidentified AIM members. It is felt by Special Agents [redacted]

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MP 157-1509

[redacted] that this statement referred to the Federal Building in Kansas City and possibly that AIM members had attempted to damage the building.

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At this point, JAMES THOMAS again approached Special Agents [redacted] and asked if we had "any bread". THOMAS explained that he and his wife had to get back to Tulsa, Oklahoma, as soon as possible due to the fact that the "pigs" were engaging in discrimination relative to AIM members in Oklahoma and there was a lot "going down".

Special Agents [redacted] at this point departed from Mother Butler's Community Center.

It further was noted that an individual identified as [redacted] during his conversation with Special Agents [redacted] stated "It's you young guys we need for the cause, it's you young guys who will die for the cause".

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

3/7/73

Date of transcription

RICHARD A. WILSON, also known as DICK, President, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Box 316, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, office phone 867-5821 or 867-5412, advised the following:

WILSON advised that the first appearance of the American Indian Movement (AIM), Pine Ridge, South Dakota, was in March, 1972, for the purpose of demonstrating the death of RAYMOND YELLOW THUNDER in Gordon, Nebraska. At this time the [redacted] of the Oglala Sioux Tribe was [redacted] [redacted] condescended to the demands of AIM and as a result AIM generally took charge of reservation.

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In April, 1972, WILSON advised he took office as President of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. He immediately took a strong stand against the AIM movement and subsequently received harrassment from the AIM members in the Pine Ridge area. In approximately June, 1972, impeachment proceedings against WILSON were initiated by DAVID LONG, Vice President, Tribal Council and member of AIM. This impeachment proceeding was defeated and WILSON retained his position.

In October, 1972, an AIM group again came to the Pine Ridge area attempting to recruit volunteers for the Caravan of Broken Treaties which was to subsequently proceed to Washington, D.C. There were no disturbances at this time.

In approximately November, 1972, WILSON advised he obtained a 30 day tribal court injunction against RUSSELL MEANS and [redacted] preventing them from continuing or participating in any type of public demonstration on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. These injunctions were served on MEANS and [redacted] Special Officer in Charge, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pine Ridge. Additionally, a permanent tribal court injunction against DENNIS BANKS, VERNON BELLECOURT, AND CLYDE BELLECOURT, was obtained preventing these individuals from conducting or participating in any demonstration on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. However, these injunctions were never served.

RUSSELL MEANS was subsequently arrested for defying a temporary injunction and a trial date was set for March 6, 1973. WILSON advised MEANS did not appear for his trial.

Interviewed on 3/6/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] mjt Date dictated 3/7/73

MP 70-6832

On February 22, 1973, after impeachment proceedings were instituted by [redacted] and HOBART KEITH, a public meeting was held at Calico Hall, Calico Community, South Dakota. This meeting was presided over by RUSSELL MEANS and PEDRO BISSONETTE. This meeting eventually broke up at Calico and a caravan left Calico and went directly to Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

WILSON advised that an individual known to him as [redacted] a resident of Oglala, contacted him and advised him he had just left Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised WILSON he was drinking in the vicinity of Porcupine and got caught up in the demonstration. [redacted] car was used to transport people to Wounded Knee and once in the Wounded Knee area his vehicle was used in a roadblock. His vehicle was subsequently burned by members of AIM at a roadblock. WILSON advised [redacted] wife was sick and he wanted to leave the Wounded Knee area. He went first to RUSSELL MEANS for permission to leave Wounded Knee and was told by MEANS he would have to get permission from DENNIS BANKS. BANKS subsequently allowed [redacted] to leave the Wounded Knee area.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

The following is a court order issued by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, on February 9, 1973. This court order was based upon a petition filed by the Oglala Sioux Tribe President RICHARD "DICK" WILSON.

"THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL COURT)  
 OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE ) SS. COURT ORDER  
 PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION) \* \* \* \* \*

"WHEREAS, a petition has been filed into the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court by the Oglala Sioux Tribal President, stating that his life has been threatened by the American Indian Movement and that the American Indian Movement has threatened to remove certain Records held in safe keeping by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and that the safety of the law abiding citizens of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation may be in danger by the American Indian Movement coming to Pine Ridge as they have threatened to do. That petitioner has petitioned the Court to issue an Order requesting the presence of United States Marshalls on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation until such time as they are needed, and that the presence of other Federal Officers be made available if the need arises.

"WHEREFORE: BE IT AND IT IS HEREWITH ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED

"THAT, the Court of the Oglala Sioux Tribe hereby grants a Court Order that the presence of United States Marshalls be requested immediately and other Federal Officers be made available as the need arises.

"THAT, any person or persons may show cause why this Court Order should not stand as committed.

"THAT, this Court Order shall stand as committed until otherwise changed by the entitled Court of the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

"THAT, failure to abide by this Court Order, any person or persons will be held for prosecution under Section 72, of the Revised Code of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, entitled,  
~~"DISOBEDIENCE TO THE LAWFUL ORDER OF THE COURT."~~

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA JACK LOUIS MARSHALL/dsa Date dictated 3/7/73

MP 70-6832

2

"DONE THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1973 IN THE COURT HOUSE OF  
THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, STATE OF SOUTH  
DAKOTA, COUNTY OF SHANNON."



MP 70-6882

II. (B) ACTIVITIES BEGINNING  
FEBRUARY 27, 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

On February 27, 1973, the following took place:

At approximately 9:00 p.m., while at a motel room in Rushville, Nebraska, I received a telephone call from a news service who advised that [redacted] had in turn advised him that there would be a confrontation at Wounded Knee that night.

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Upon receipt of the above information, I telephoned the U. S. Marshal's Office at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and furnished the above information to them. They advised me that they had received the same information and that, in fact, Indians were then at Wounded Knee and had burglarized a store and taken a considerable amount of weapons and had obtained several hostages. Allegedly one of the hostages, a Mrs. [redacted] was on the phone to the Police Department advising them of this situation.

I immediately left the motel room, assembled all available Agents, and we proceeded to the Pine Ridge area and from there to Wounded Knee Road. I was advised by radio that the BIA law enforcement officers in the area had been fired upon when they attempted to enter the town site. They had retreated to a place on Wounded Knee Road further south and were standing by.

At approximately 10:00 p.m., I rendezvoused with the BIA Police Officers and ascertained that they had been fired upon and that some of their units were attempting to establish a roadblock north of town. I suggested to the BIA Police that they reinforce their units on the north end of town, as well as on the east and west side, and the FBI would handle the roadblock on the south end of Wounded Knee Road where it meets Highway 18.

At about this time, a fast-moving car sped by the area and proceeded south on Wounded Knee Road at a high rate of speed. I ordered that we give immediate chase and use the siren to compel the vehicle ahead of us to stop. The car I was in was then being driven by Special Agent [redacted]. Several miles down the road, the car stopped and the driver

Interviewed on 2/27/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAC JOSEPH E. TRIMBACH:wtb Date dictated 3/5/73

MP 70-6832

(2)

identified himself as [redacted] Staff Attorney, Oglala Sioux Legal Services. [redacted] advised that he had come from Wounded Knee. He further related the following:

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He was in no way involved in the takeover of the town site and, in fact, he was shocked at this conduct. He knew many of the American Indian Movement (AIM) people and was frequently with them and thought that they were going to go to Wounded Knee to have a pow-wow.

When he found out that they were taking over the town and burglarizing the store, he decided to get out as soon as he could. [redacted] was told that if we developed any information that he was involved in this incident he would be under arrest. He voluntarily opened the trunk of his car to show that he had no items taken from the burglary. He was requested to proceed to the BIA Building in Pine Ridge for detailed interview.

On my instructions, FBI Agents stopped all cars exiting from Wounded Knee and if the occupants had articles in their possession indicating they may have been taken from the burglary, I instructed that the occupants be arrested. I further advised that unless the occupants could explain why they were coming out of Wounded Knee at this time, such as a tourist who might have been caught up in the middle of this situation, that the occupants of any such cars would be subject to arrest. It should be noted that these instructions were issued immediately after the roadblock was put up on the Wounded Knee Road and Highway 18.

The second or third car to arrive at the roadblock was a car driven by [redacted] U. S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service. I went up to him and said, "Mr. [redacted] to work with those people is one thing, but if I find that you have participated in a burglary with them, I will have to arrest you."

For indexing This page  
See pages 49A - 49N.

MP 70-6832  
(3)

Mr. [ ] replied that he was at Wounded Knee when the burglary and subsequent takeover occurred. He said he wanted to leave but they told him they wanted him to wait while they made their demands. I asked him what demands he was referring to, at which time he gave me two pieces of paper which state as follows:

**"DEMANDS**

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"I. Senator WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT to convene Senate Foreign Relations Committee immediately for hearings on treaties made with American Indian Nations and ratified by the Congress of the U.S.

"II. Senator EDWARD KENNEDY to convene Senate Sub-Committee on Administrative Practices and Procedures for immediate, full-scale investigation and exposure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior from the Agency, reservation offices, to the area offices, to the central office in Washington, D.C.

"III. Senator JAMES ABDOUREZK to convene the Senate Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs for a complete investigation on all Sioux Reservations in South Dakota.

"A. Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization:  
President VERN LONG  
Vice-President PEDRO BISSONETTE  
Secretary [ ]

"B. American Indian Movement:  
Leader RUSSELL MEANS

"People we will negotiate with:

FOR INDEXING THIS PAGE  
See pages 49 A- 49 N.

- "1. Mr. ERHLCMAN of the White House.
2. Senator's KENNEDY, ABOUREZK, and FULLBRIGHT - or their top aides.
3. The Commissioner of the B.I.A. and the Secty. of Interior.

"The action and seizure of Wounded Knee, South Dakota on February 27, 1973 at 8:30 p.m. by the Oglala Lakota with the support and technical assistance of the American Indian Movement is taken because of the complete tyranny and suppression of the Oglala and all American Indian people.

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the tyranny because of rampant graft, corruption and outright dictatorship of Indian people.

"The only two options open to the United States of America are:

- "1. They wipe out all the old people, women, children and men, by shooting & attacking us.
- "2. They negotiate our demands.

"Before we took action this day we asked for and received complete direction and support of medicine men and chiefs of the Oglala Nation!

- "1. FRANK FOOLS CROW
2. 
3. 
4. 

5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

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FOR INDEXING This page  
See pages 49A - 49M.

MP 70-6832

(6)

[redacted] also mentioned that he was told to write the following information down and present it in the form exactly as shown below. He then referred to some notes and said, "Communicate this demand to whoever is in charge. We are operating under the Provisions of the 1868 Sioux Treaty. This is an act of war initiated by the United States. We are only demanding our country."

I asked [redacted] who gave him this demand and he replied that it was given to him by RUSSELL MEANS.

Based on the assurance of Mr. [redacted] that he was not personally involved in the burglary or the takeover, I permitted him to proceed out of the roadblock area. I told him that I would see to it that the information he supplied would be furnished to the appropriate authorities.

Supervisor [redacted] was placed in charge of this roadblock and I then proceeded to the Command Post in order to handle the placement of additional personnel as they arrived from Rapid City, South Dakota.

for indexing This page  
see pages 49A-49N.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

March 8, 1973

Date of transcription

At 8:42 a.m. on February 28, 1973, I telephoned the residence of Mrs. [redacted] allegedly one of the hostages at Wounded Knee. A male voice answered the phone and I asked to speak to the person in charge. After about two or three minutes' delay an individual came to the telephone and identified himself as CARTER CAMP, American Indian Movement (AIM) Security Chief. I told this individual that the people inside should stop shooting at our Agents. CARTER CAMP said that he was unaware that any shots had been fired in the morning. I told him that I had been advised that shots had been fired from the west side.

I then asked CAMP if I could meet with him so that perhaps we could avoid bloodshed. He agreed and said I could come into the area. I told him that I would have a white cloth on the antenna of the car.

Later in the morning I went to the roadblock on Wounded Knee Road and after passing through the FBI roadblock I put a white cloth on the antenna and proceeded very slowly north into Wounded Knee. At a point approximately three miles north of the roadblock I saw two burned cars blocking the road.

Behind these cars I would estimate that there were eight or ten men, armed with rifles. Those rifles were pointed in my direction. I stopped the car about 100 yards south of the barricade. I then proceeded by foot to a point midway between the FBI car and the AIM barricade. An individual came from behind the barricade and asked what I wanted. I told him that I was there to see CARTER CAMP.

In a few minutes CARTER CAMP appeared. I introduced myself to him and told him I was the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I told him that I was interested in avoiding bloodshed and wanted him to take steps to assure that the people inside Wounded Knee did not fire on the law enforcement officers.

Interviewed on 2/28/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SAC JOSEPH H. TRINDACH:wkb

Date dictated 3/5/73

MP 70-6832  
(2)

CAMP said he wanted assurance from me that we would not advance from our present positions. I told him that I could not and would not assure him that we would never make such an advance; however, in order to cut down on the rifle fire, I would assure him that he or AIM would be notified before an advancement was made. I stressed with him the absolute necessity of eliminating the shooting if we were going to avoid having someone killed. I also told him that if there were further shootings I would come back and discuss them with him.

CAMP said that he was not in charge and was not authorized to make any statement on behalf of persons at Wounded Knee. I told him that I wanted to speak with someone who had authority and he said I could come back later if I wished.

At 2:08 p.m. the same day, I approached the barricade as previously described. Again I was confronted by at least six persons who had rifles pointed at me. In addition, two riflemen took positions in the gullies on either side of the road and pointed their rifles in my direction.

I waited in the center of the road for a few minutes and then was approached by an individual who identified himself as PEDRO BISSONETTE of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Association. I asked him about the hostages and what could be done to effect their release.

He replied that he could not speak for the Oglala Sioux and it would be necessary for additional personnel to be summoned. He gave me a card on which was printed the following:

"FRANK FOOLS CROW



NAMES OF ALL PEOPLE ARRESTED LAST NITE &  
THIS MORNING.

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MP 70-6832

(3)

"C.R.S.

FREE ACCESS"

I asked him who these people were and he described them as holy men. I told him I would endeavor to locate these people if they would have some bearing on resolving this situation.

I was also informed by BISSETTE that one of the elderly hostages was in need of medication. He said the prescription had been telephoned to the drug store at Rushville and asked if I would bring the prescription back in the afternoon. I said that I would handle it. I also said when I returned I wanted a list of the hostages by name and age.

Later in the day I returned to Wounded Knee following the same procedure as described above. I again parked the car and walked to a distance approximately 100 yards north of the car and about 50 yards south of the barricade. I was approached by a person who identified himself as RUSSELL MEANS. I gave him the medicine for the hostage and I also furnished him with a list of persons who we had arrested the prior evening.

He gave me a piece of paper which listed the hostages as shown below:

"Hostages

"Wounded Knee S. Dak.

MP 70-6832

(4)

"WILBUR A. RIEGERT	82
GIRLIE CLARK	75
CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE	73
BILL COLE	86
MARY PIKE	72
AGNES GILDERSLEEVE	68



ANNIE HUNTS HORSE 78"

RUSSELL MEANS then related how the white man had been unfair to the Indian and how the hostages were really prisoners of war. He referred to the area between the barricades as a "DMZ." He said that many Indians were massacred at Wounded Knee years ago and that if we came into Wounded Knee after him, he and many other Indians would die, but also the hostages would die with them. He said he was not afraid to die.

I told MEANS that there was no way that we would just leave the area, that we had to have him surrender, and that his only hope was to surrender. He expressed great displeasure at this and stated that we were trespassing on Indian land. He said, "We are the landlords and the rent is overdue."

It soon became apparent that MEANS was getting more excited and I was getting more nervous and I, therefore, decided to leave without engaging in any further conversation with him.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

On the morning of March 1, 1973, I was requested by Mr. [redacted] Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to see if I could arrange a meeting place for Senators MC GOVERN and ABOUREZK to meet with the Indians, if the Senators desired to have such a meeting.

In accordance with this request, I proceeded to Wounded Knee and after passing our roadblock, followed the procedure that I had followed the day before. This involves putting a white flag on the car antenna and slowly driving into the town site. About 100 yards from where the Indians had constructed a barrier of two burned cars, I exited from the Bureau car and walked approximately 100 feet. I was met by RUSSELL MEANS.

I told RUSSELL MEANS that the Senators had arrived and that I desired to arrange a meeting place if, in fact, the Senators were going to meet with the Indians. I recommended a location two miles north of Wounded Knee Road on Route 18.

RUSSELL MEANS said that the Senators should come into Wounded Knee. I told him I did not think the Senators would want to do that but I would relay his request. He said that the Indians owned this land and, therefore, they would dictate where they would meet the Senators.

I thereupon returned to the office and after briefing the Senators, it was decided that they would not meet with the Indians unless the hostages were released first. Following the procedure mentioned above, I again met with RUSSELL MEANS. I told him that the Senators would not meet with him until the hostages were released.

At this point numerous persons with the news media came to the area and with them were three persons, who MEANS said were on the hostage list. These individuals stated that they were no longer hostages and were free to come and go as they pleased. MEANS said that the other eight hostages were also free to come and go as they wished but that none of the hostages wished to leave. I told him I would bring this message to the Senators.

Interviewed on 3/1/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-2832  
by SAC JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH: wkb Date dictated 3/6/73

MP 70-6832

(2)

It was then decided by the Senators that they would come to the roadblock area. I thereupon drove Senators MC GOVERN and ABOUREZK and the aides to Senators KENNEDY and MANFIELD to the roadblock on Wounded Knee Road. I had no further contact with the personnel on the other side of the roadblock on this date.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

The following is an inventory of items seized from an international carrying [redacted]

[redacted] The international was stopped by the FBI and transported to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) secure parking area. The contents, as inventoried by [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, and Colonel RICHARD H. LEONARD, are as follows:

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- (1) One slip of paper showing amount of ammunition for various weapons.
- (2) One bag Kiuni-Kinnick -- possibly marijuana.
- (3) 88 pictures of various Indians, including RUSSELL BRANE -- possibly pictures of the Washington, D.C., BIA Building.
- (4) One woman's purse with Wounded Knee price tag of \$12.00.
- (5) One billfold belonging to [redacted]
- (6) 32 packages of cigarettes found in purse.
- (7) Three packages gum found in purse.
- (8) Four ceremonial fur pieces.
- (9) One Indian belt studded with brass of the kind found in [redacted] -- found with forms of [redacted]
- (10) One package mens briefs (Hanes label).
- (11) Eight Kodak exposed undeveloped film cartridges.
- (12) One pair levis with labels and price tags.
- (13) One Pyron shirt, price tag \$5.95.
- (14) One envelope of assorted ammunition.

Interviewed on 2/28/73 at Blue Ridge, South Dakota File # LD 70-6232

by SA [redacted] dga 103 Date dictated 2/2/73

- (15) One pair blue slacks, price tag attached.
- (16) One sack of moccasin making material.
- (17) One red bag containing miscellaneous personal belongs.
- (18) One Royalite portable typewriter.
- (19) One blue sleeping bag with army blanket.
- (20) One blue bag personal belongings.
- (21) One portable radio (Truetone).
- (22) One worn military sleeping bag.
- (23) Two blanket rolls.
- (24) One white coat.
- (25) Three unopened packages of cigarettes.
- (26) One yellow tent.
- (27) One back pack with man's personal belongings.
- (28) One package of tent poles.
- (29) One Coleman stove.
- (30) One pair Muliaks (knee-high moccasins).
- (31) One box miscellaneous clothing.
- (32) One green duffel bag with personal belongings.
- (33) One pillow case - miscellaneous clothing, first aid kit.
- (34) Seven loose blankets.

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- (35) Two blankets containing many personal articles.
- (36) Two first aid kits.
- (37) Six packages cigarettes.
- (38) One carton Salem.
- (39) One carton Marlboro.
- (40) One partial carton Marlboro.

All items (16 through 40) were returned to the truck.

- (41) One unworn pair leather gloves.
- (42) One leather purse containing assorted bead works.
- (43) One .30 caliber gun cleaning rod.
- (44) One bottle Hoppe's Powder Solvent.
- (45) One package of identification for various persons.

The truck is a [redacted]  
registered to [redacted]  
[redacted] Washington.

The list was prepared by SA [redacted] February 28, 1973.

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- (46) One brief case containing papers.

Persons driving this vehicle were arrested in the vicinity of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in the late evening, February 27, 1973, or early morning of February 28, 1973, and the truck immediately transported by Officer [redacted] of the BIA Police to SA [redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

[redacted] was arrested on February 27, 1973, for larceny, burglary and conspiracy to commit larceny and burglary, all of which occurred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

[redacted] was interviewed in the Storage Building near the Pine Ridge Indian Police Department, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, however, prior to any questioning [redacted] was furnished an "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" form, which he read, stated he understood, and, thereafter, executed this form by signing the waiver. [redacted] then furnished the following information:

He advised that he was at Calico, South Dakota, at approximately 6:00 p.m., February 27, 1973, and that he caught a ride in a pickup truck. [redacted] indicated that he rode all the way to Wounded Knee and got out at the general store or Trading Post in town. [redacted] stated there were four people in the cab of this truck and approximately one dozen people in the rear of this truck. [redacted] stated the following individuals were in this vehicle:

[redacted] stated they were about the last ones to arrive at Wounded Knee and that he observed weapons in Wounded Knee, including one club approximately 2' long and one single-bit long handled axe. He added he heard shots being fired but did not recognize anyone doing the shooting.

[redacted] stated he observed several people in the Trading Post and stated that RUSSELL MEANS was one of these individuals. He stated MEANS did not tell anyone to steal any of their merchandise but [redacted] did hear someone say, "All the men into the store to get a weapon," or at least something to that effect. [redacted] observed several Indians leave this trading post with guns and ammunition

Interviewed on 2/28/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] mjt:dea Date dictated 3/4/73



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 6, 1973

During the late morning and early afternoon of March 1, 1973, Special Agent [ ] accompanied Special Agent in Charge JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH to the FBI roadblock on Wounded Knee Road, south of Wounded Knee. Special Agent in Charge TRIMBACH and Special Agent [ ] proceeded from the FBI roadblock northerly to a point approximately 100 yards south of a roadblock established by the Indians.

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At the Indian roadblock, Special Agent in Charge (SAC) TRIMBACH got out of the car, which he had been driving, and was met by two Indian males each carrying a rifle. Special Agent [ ] remained in the vehicle to maintain radio contact. Both SAC TRIMBACH and SA [ ] were unarmed.

After SAC TRIMBACH exited the vehicle, an automobile was observed parked on a hill to the left. On and around the vehicle, four or five Indian males were observed armed with rifles. One Indian male had a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight which he kept aimed at SA [ ] and SAC TRIMBACH during the entire time of the conference between SAC TRIMBACH and the Indians. At one point, an unidentified Indian male came running down the hill waving a rifle and yelling that the FBI and United States Marshals were advancing. SAC TRIMBACH assured the Indians this was not true. Many threatening gestures were made during this time by the armed Indians.

Simultaneously, approximately six Indian males armed with rifles approached the FBI vehicle from both sides to within a distance of 100 feet at the closest point. Also, approximately four vehicles approached from the north carrying approximately 15 armed Indian males. Other armed Indian males were observed in the surrounding fields.

After discussions were completed, a second meeting was held at the same site, attended by RUSSELL MEANS. After several minutes of conversation between SAC TRIMBACH and MEANS, approximately 20 members of the news media surrounded SAC TRIMBACH and MEANS and monitored the balance of the conversations. When the meeting was concluded, SAC TRIMBACH returned to the car and then to the FBI roadblock.

on 3/1/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-3832

SA [ ]

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Date dictated 3/2/73b6  
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MP 70-6832

During the second meeting, SA [ ] observed a U-Haul, white over orange van, drive up beside the Indian roadblock and unload what appeared to be an automatic weapon equipped with a bipod or tripod on the front of the weapon. The weapon was later returned to the van without being set up.

No shots were fired by the Indians. No conversations between SAC TRIMBACH and RUSSELL MEANS were overheard by SA [ ]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(3)

Date of transcription March 12, 1973

Credentials of interviewing Agent were exhibited to [redacted]. The allegations of burglary and larceny at the trading post at Wounded Knee were explained to her. A waiver of rights was read to her, read by her, and signed by her.

She furnished the following voluntary oral information to Pine Ridge Probation Officer [redacted] and Special Agent DUWCE G. ERICKSON:

She stated that she was born June 6, 1955, at Nekebud, South Dakota, and quit school when she was in the tenth grade at Todd County High School in Mission, South Dakota. She makes her residence with her [redacted] South Dakota.

On February 20, 1973, a friend of her, [redacted] of Sioux City passed through Mission and [redacted] got a ride with her to Porcupine, South Dakota. She was drinking wine at the time and is not too clear what time they arrived at Porcupine, although they stayed at the home of the grandmother of [redacted] who already at [redacted] grandmother.

Three or four days later they drove to Wounded Knee where they lived with [redacted]. She stated there were also two houses in the area with the [redacted].

Two Indian girls and three white girls, women members, lived in one of the houses and a priest lived in the other. The only person who recognized who ERICKSON, who appeared to be always drinking around or going unexplained.

All of the men in the village had guns and told [redacted] that if they did not marry her at night they would shoot her. She and [redacted] worked with other girls at the store, cleaning up the house and cooking.

Interviewed on 3/3/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # AP 70-1133

by SA DUWCE G. ERICKSON Date dictated 3/7/73

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She stated that ten white newspaper men and two white newspaper women were staying at Wounded Knee all of the time; however, she did not know who they were or who they represented. As soon as they arrived in Wounded Knee the American Indian Movement (AIM) security officials took [redacted] car, which they said they needed for patrol work. She did not know who these people were but described them as a "great big huge guy and a little bitty guy", both of them being Indians. One of the men on security was known as "REBE." She said she recognized about eight other Rosebud guards at Wounded Knee but did not want to name them.

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On March 2, 1973, they decided to sneak out, so they got into [redacted] car, which was on the street, and drove through the AIM roadblock and were then picked up by the police and taken to the Pine Ridge Police Department.

The following description was taken from interrogation and observation:

Name	[redacted]
Birth Data	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown, wears corrective prescription glasses
Mother	[redacted]
	[redacted] South Dakota
Father	[redacted]
	[redacted] South Dakota
Education	[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 9, 1973

[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and told the nature of the inquiry.

[redacted] stated that in addition to helping her husband [redacted]

[redacted] U. S. Post Office at  
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted]

She accompanied her husband and several other individuals on Saturday afternoon, March 3, 1973, to a meeting in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to survey and discuss damage done.

Upon entering the Wounded Knee containment area, she went into the trading post, museum and their home, and she stated that all of these buildings were in shambles with items missing and trash and broken glass littering the area. While in her house, she saw a male Indian known to her as PEDRO BISCHWITZ, who was also in the company of a female Indian member of the American Indian Movement (AIM) known to her as [redacted]. BISCHWITZ asked [redacted] why the destruction of her, [redacted] personal property was done, and BISCHWITZ, feeling ashamed, could give no answer.

When her husband went into conference with the Indian representatives, she was introduced to DENNIS BANKS. She stated that BANKS then accompanied her on another tour of their home, business and business office area located in the trading post.

During this trip, BANKS questioned her about the corporation background and in particular quizzed her concerning the names RISS and SCHMIDT, who were known to her as the previous owners of Sioux, Incorporated. She asked BANKS if she could look into the post office area, and he agreed and accompanied her. She stated that the post office was a complete shambles, and she is unable to provide any

Interviewed on 3/6/73 at Sharp's Corner, South File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] ta  
SA ERICK R. SKAGNE [redacted] ccjv Date dictated 3/7/73

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information concerning loss or missing postal money orders or mail. She estimates that there was approximately \$100 in cash at the post office when she was last there. She advised she detected a strong gasoline odor coming from the area of the post office in the trading post. She saw the postal money order machine and asked BANKS if she could take it to a safe location. He agreed to carry the machine for her to the [redacted] home.

Upon re-entering her home, she observed [redacted] Porcupine, South Dakota, sitting in the living room with a gun on his shoulder.

While in Wounded Knee she saw RUSSELL MEANS, who at that time was talking to reporters. She also saw one of the [redacted] first name not known, who was wearing her husband's shirt, which he had received for Christmas.

The above are the only persons she knew by name, other than Wounded Knee residents. She said the meeting ended sometime after dark, and she departed Wounded Knee with her husband and has not returned.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription March 10, 1973

[redacted] New Mexico, telephone [redacted] was interviewed and provided the following information:

She is the [redacted] of Mrs. AGNES GILDERSLEEVE. She went into Wounded Knee on March 8, 1973, to assist in obtaining personal belongings of the GILDERSLEEVEs. She stated that the Indians were drinking alcoholic beverages and that she estimated the ages of the Indians to be between 16 and 30. She stated that she knew DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS and CLYDE BELLECOURT for many years and that she saw DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS in Wounded Knee giving direction to the Indians assembled there. She also stated that she heard from several of the Indians at Wounded Knee that [redacted] was also at Wounded Knee. She further stated that [redacted] also uses the name [redacted] and has a [redacted] residing in Gallup, New Mexico. She has known [redacted] for many years. She stated that she saw many rifles and hand guns and that she overheard two Indian males speaking in broken English and Navajo and they said, "Can it be mounted?", referring to some type of weapon. [redacted] also added she heard AIM members state that they would do to Gallup, New Mexico, what they did to Wounded Knee and bring Gallup to its knees. She felt that the Indians in Wounded Knee will put up a fight against Federal law enforcement forces.

In addition, she provided the following information about herself:

Date of Birth [redacted]  
 Place of Birth [redacted] Washington  
 Social Security Number [redacted]

[redacted] said that she would cooperate with the FBI in any way possible in further identifying individuals who were at Wounded Knee and assist [redacted] Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE, in identifying AIM members at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated she did not know where she would be staying and advised she would contact the FBI Command Post as soon as she obtained a place to stay.

Interviewed on 3/6/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP-4-6832

by SA [redacted] cjl Date dictated 3/10/73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 3/13/73

[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and of the nature of the investigation. [redacted] furnished the following statement:

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"Wounded Knee,  
South Dakota

"I, [redacted] furnish the following statement to [redacted] who is known to me to be a Special Agent of the FBI. I have been furnished a form: Interrogation, Advise of Rights which I have read and had read to me. No threats or promises have been made to me and I freely furnish the following statement:

"I am 26 years old, I can read and write. I served five years in the Army and completed two years at Brookings College. I presently live at [redacted] South Dakota.

"I did not know what was happening when the AIM people first came in. There was just a lot of cars driving around. And it was sometime later when I realized the AIM people had taken over. The trouble started about 4:00 a.m. and I found out what was happening about 8:00 a.m. I do not belong to AIM, I attended one meeting of AIM and that is all. I am a spiritual sick leader for the Indian people and as such I cannot carry firearms. AIM wanted me for their spiritual leader but not after they found out I was only a spiritual leader for sick people.

"I am presently living at [redacted] home. The signature on the AIM membership card furnished by me is my signature. I have not ever participated in any of the AIM activities. I have seen several good bunkers built by the AIM people. The AIM people say they are going to stay in Wounded Knee until they die unless they get what they want. I think most of the people both AIM and residents think DICK WILSON is the main cause of the trouble.

"I have heard that most of the shooting in Wounded Knee has been done by a Special Force group of AIM although some residents of Wounded Knee have participated. There are approximately

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SA [redacted]

skks

Date dictated 3/11/73

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MP 70-6832

300 male members of the AIM Special Forces group in Wounded Knee at the present time. Some AIM members came in on March 7, and brought supplies. AIM members are heavily armed and have plenty of ammunition. I have heard they also have a bazooka to use against the APCs when they come into town, because one that was there in town before, hurt a civilian. The Special Forces group of AIM is made up mainly of Vietnam veterans who say they are not afraid to die. Some of them have been wounded before and I think they will stay and fight until DICK WILSON is relieved of his position.

"I have seen RUSSELL MEANS, CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, and DENNIS J. BANKS in Wounded Knee for the last week. They told me they were three of the six leaders of AIM in Wounded Knee. I have heard the AIM people have automatic weapons which will penetrate an APC but I have not seen any of them. I don't know any of the people involved in the taking of firearms or anything else from the general store or the museum.

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages, I now sign it, because it is true and correct to best of my knowledge.

[redacted]  
"Witness: [redacted] SA, FBI, 3/8/73"

[redacted] further advised if he needs to be contacted he will be working for Mr. KIRAK, the Pine Ridge game warden. [redacted] also said RUSSELL MEANS had asked him [redacted] to pray for them (AIM) as they (AIM) would die with their people before giving up before they got what they wanted.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Race	American Indian (Sioux)
Address	[redacted] South Dakota Nebraska

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Date of birth  
Hair  
Eyes  
Height  
Weight  
Father  
Mother

[REDACTED]  
Black  
Brown  
5'7"  
182  
[REDACTED]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

[redacted]  
South Dakota, was interviewed in Sharp's Corner, South Dakota, and was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature of the inquiry.

Mr. [redacted] stated he is the [redacted] in a South Dakota corporation by the name of Sioux, Incorporated, doing business at Wounded Knee Trading Post. [redacted] stated that the other stockholders are Mr. [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted] (Mr. [redacted] home address [redacted] Boston, Virginia. [redacted] stated that the corporation owns 40 acres of land and the buildings on the 40 acres, which include several houses, the general store and trading post, and the museum at Wounded Knee plus his own residence. He stated that the 40 acres comprising Sioux, Incorporated, is deeded land and not a part of the reservation. Mr. [redacted] stated that he purchased the corporation approximately four years ago from the previous owner as an investment and has made numerous improvements over the years.

On February 27, 1973, he and his family were returning from a basketball game in Kyle, South Dakota, and stopped at Sharp's Corner at approximately 8:00 p.m. and were told of the takeover of Wounded Knee and that no one was getting in. He made several attempts to call into Wounded Knee and at approximately 10:30 p.m. was able to contact Mrs. AGNES GILBERTSLAYE in Wounded Knee and [redacted] who resides in Wounded Knee and works for Mr. [redacted] stated that GILBERTSLAYE and [redacted] told him that they had been watching the looting of the general store (their home is located directly across the street from the store), that there was gunfire and confusion, but up to that point they had not been bothered. Mr. [redacted] called again at approximately midnight and talked to [redacted] and there was no change in their status. [redacted] stated that he had no contact for several days and believes that it was on Thursday morning, March 1, 1973, that he again contacted Mrs. GILBERTSLAYE and asked

Interviewed on 3/6/73 at Sharp's Corner, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] and SA ARLEY R. SKRINE Date dictated 3/7/73

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her at that time if she was a hostage and she said, "Yes," and that each of the hostages had a "keeper", who was watching their activities. Mr. [redacted] asked Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE if they would leave if he and [redacted] could negotiate the hostages' release, to which she responded, "Yes." Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE told [redacted] that CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE's keeper was (First Name Unknown) NO WATER from either Ogallala, Nebraska, or Oglala, South Dakota. She did not know the identity of the other keepers.

[redacted] stated that approximately 1:00 p.m. Saturday he was contacted by RAMONE ROUBIDEAUX, Rapid City, South Dakota, an attorney for AIM. ROUBIDEAUX indicated to [redacted] that AIM would like to negotiate a property settlement concerning damage done in Wounded Knee and they agreed to meet at Pine Ridge at 2:00 p.m.

At Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Mr. [redacted] and his wife met with ROUBIDEAUX; [redacted] an Indian leader from Rapid City; [redacted] and an unknown female reporter. They drove to Wounded Knee coming in from the south. Upon arriving at Wounded Knee, they approached a barricade which was composed of two 4-wheel drive International Harvester pickups, which had been burned and placed in the road. As they approached the barricade, a red and yellow U-Haul drove up from the church, parked at the barricade, and three armed men appeared, one carrying a shotgun and two armed with rifles, checked them out, and waved them on through. As they drove around the vehicles he turned right into Wounded Knee and passed a bunker on the left side of the road by the windmill, approximately 250 feet after turning right (east). There were three or four male Indians in the bunker, armed, not further identified. The group went to the home of CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE and talked personally with the GILDERSLEEVEs. ROUBIDEAUX then took Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] to the store to see the damage. [redacted] stated that AIM wanted to know the monetary value of the damage done.

Upon entering the store they observed several Indians attempting to clean up broken glass and debris littering the store. They walked through the store and

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into their home, which adjoins the store, and [redacted] estimated 15 to 20 Indians, both male and female, were in his home. He checked the dining room and noticed that the crystal set, silver set and china set were gone. Upon entering the bedrooms, he observed that the mattresses were gone and the clothing littered the floor. He looked into the living room and stated there were approximately 12 Indians sitting around watching color television.

When he entered the kitchen, he observed that the kitchen was bare and that a male Indian known to him as PEDRO BISCHETTE was in the kitchen and indicated that he was "BANKS' right-hand man". Another male Indian known to him as [redacted] was standing guard on the house, and he had in his possession a shoulder weapon, not further described.

When he re-entered the store, he noticed all of the glass cases smashed. He walked into his office and stated his office was in shambles, with papers, records, and personal items littering the floor. There were three male Indians in the office at that time.

He went over to the museum with ROUBIDEAUX and noted that the museum artifacts and antiques were stripped and that there was very little left in the museum.

He went back to the GILDERSLEEVE home where he, the GILDERSLEEVES and ROUBIDEAUX tried to assess the damage done.

He observed DENNIS BANKS had already taken over the [redacted] trailer home as his office and that RUSSELL MEANS, and (First Name Unknown) BELLECOURT were apparently operating out of a home east of the trailer, this home owned by MARY PIKE.

[redacted] stated that after surveying the damage he came up with a figure of \$1,025,000 as an estimate of the loss. [redacted] stated that the figure was a little high, but he felt it was reasonable in light of the harassment, the damage done earlier in the year, and the magnitude of the loss. The total figure was arrived at from the following:

Inventory	\$130,000
Fixtures	\$230,000
Museum Artifacts	\$450,000
Accounts Receivable	\$108,000
[REDACTED] Belongings	\$ 42,000
GILDERSLEEVE Belongings	\$ 22,000
Vehicles	\$ 20,000
Trailer Belongings	\$ 15,000
MARY PIKE's Home	\$ 8,000

[REDACTED] stated that he and GILDERSLEEVE met with the Indian representatives to discuss the figures. Present at the meeting were Reverend [REDACTED] Huron, South Dakota, Executive Director of South Dakota Association of Christian Churches, and Dr. PAUL BOE, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Executive Director of the Division of Social Services of the American Lutheran Church. [REDACTED] understood that these two people represented the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA that was providing financial support to the American Indian Movement (AIM) for the church at Wounded Knee. [REDACTED] also added the name Reverend [REDACTED] of the United Methodist Board of Church and Society, Washington, D. C. He was also given a local telephone number for contact with this group in Pine Ridge - [REDACTED]

When [REDACTED] made the \$1,025,000 offer, the group did not "bat an eye".

The group also made a proposition to him to buy the corporation outright, and he stated that he would sell the corporation for \$2,500,000, with the following conditions:

1. He could salvage his personal belongings from Wounded Knee.

2. The keepers of the hostages would be thrown out.

At this time ROUBIDEAUX went out of the house, and within three or possibly four minutes BANKS stuck his head in the door and motioned to the keeper for CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE to leave, which he did immediately.

ROUBIDEAUX came back into the room and stated that "they" would have to leave since it was getting close to sundown and they were supposed to be out by then.

At this point an unknown attorney for AIM, who was a white male from Boulder, Colorado, said if the corporation was purchased would he, [redacted] run it for the Indians. [redacted] stated that after what has happened there would be no way he would operate Wounded Knee.

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The group asked how much down payment he wanted, to which he replied either all cash or thirty per cent down on an unconditional guarantee of payment for the remaining balance.

[redacted] added that in his office was a large one-ton floor safe in which he kept a valuable Indian necklace, a collector's item. He noted that the safe door had been blown open and it was his belief that a high explosive other than dynamite was used.

He recalls seeing [redacted] in the store cleaning. [redacted] stated that he did not observe anyone else he knows by name from outside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, within the containment.

[redacted] made available a list of personal items and items from the store and museum which he knows were within Wounded Knee at the time of the takeover.

[redacted] advised that when the conference was over and they were preparing to depart the area he saw no "keepers" of hostages. He stated that he has not been further contacted by attorneys representing AIM.

Mr. [redacted] advised that on March 1, 1973, he would have ordered gasoline for the trading post;

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however, due to the circumstances, he had not. The gasoline tanks at the trading post have a capacity of 8,000 gallons for regular gasoline and 4,000 gallons for premium gasoline. He would guess from his prior ordering practices that at the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee there would have been approximately 1,500 gallons of regular gasoline remaining in the tanks and approximately 1,000 gallons of premium gasoline remaining.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



1  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 6, 1973

[redacted] contacted Special Agent JOHN E. MC CARTY at 3 P.M. stating he had left Wounded Knee at approximately 2 P.M.. He advised the persons who were originally hostages at Wounded Knee are free to leave but they agreed to remain because they do not want to be a burden on their relatives.

He said that after the takeover of Wounded Knee everyone found out that WILBUR RIEGERT is related to the BELLECOURTS. He stated everyone decided to stay and that there was general agreement on this. The people in his group feel the Marshals will kill people if the hostages leave. They also feel that the American Indian Movement (AIM) will not physically hurt anyone. [redacted] advised the hostages will not leave until AIM does because they feel it might expose AIM to a shooting war and because their leaving would render the community helpless.

He said there are about 100-125 AIM males in Wounded Knee plus about 40 women and 40 children. They have around 50 rifles and 20 shotguns and about 1/3 of the men have handguns. He knows nothing of any automatic weapons.

The hostages are all living in the home of CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE. There is one guard posted at the house but this is probably to protect them.

In his opinion the total amnesty for the AIM people is one of their objectives. He stated that most of their other objectives have been met. He noted that CLYDE BELLECOURT made the statement that if they leave the others will go as soon as the leaders will go. He advised CLYDE BELLECOURT, CARTER CAMP, RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, and PEDRO BISSONETTE are all at Wounded Knee.

AIM has turned the upstairs of his church into their bunk house and the downstairs into their mess hall. He has seen little or no drinking but it appears there is a lot of marijuana around.

Interviewed on 3/6/73 at Pine Ridge South Dakota File # 70-5332  
by SA JOHN E. MC CARTY:ken Date dictated 3/6/73

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He said there are former military men in command of AIM's security group. The AIM people do not want to fight but will if forced to. He advised that in his opinion AIM wants an acquaintance with the white man and national recognition in society.

The AIM followers are not well informed as to the leaders' plans and objectives. He described the Pine Ridge Indian Civil Rights Organization on this reservation as really another name for AIM.

The people feel that DICK WILSON is too high handed for a chief and can not draw the people to him. He said that the AIM leaders are asking for a meeting with a high government official.

He stated that AIM is now cleaning up the area around Wounded Knee but did not explain this further. He has noticed a change in the attitude of the AIM people lately.

He said he has noticed they are now having a guard in the area which they would not do before. Open arguments are breaking out among the AIM people themselves. He expects the leaders will leave peacefully if they decide to go. He has heard no talk to indicate that they are planning to break up. They feel that as long as negotiations are going on, they are okay and he feels that the situation will remain as it is until AIM can make progress on their requests for complete amnesty.

He said the store at Wounded Knee has been completely looted, the museum has been looted but a guard has been posted on it. The home of Reverend [redacted] has been looted and occupied. He said there is a fair amount of ammunition available. He also said there is a great division between Indians and white ranchers in the area. as he left at 2 P.M. he saw the Indians taking a bloated cow into the area. He is not sure if they intend to butcher it or bury it. He advised that if the ranchers do not keep their cattle away, there will be trouble between AIM and the ranchers.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription March 10, 1973

[redacted] Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was interviewed at Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Headquarters, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the reason for interview. [redacted] then gave the following information:

[redacted] advised that on February 27, 1973 [redacted] who is married to [redacted] hired him to go to Gordon, Nebraska, shopping with them. He returned to Wounded Knee where [redacted] live around 5:00 or 6:00 p.m.

[redacted] stated that an hour or two later that evening he heard what sounded to be shots fired. He went outside to see what was happening and saw numerous automobiles driving up toward the Catholic Church on the hill. Fearing what was happening, he then went back into the house and stayed there the rest of the night. [redacted] said that Wednesday he left the house for a short time and rode through the town parking his vehicle, a 1966 blue Buick, behind the trading post. He did not recognize anyone at that time and returned to the house.

[redacted] continued by saying that his ex-wife, who was staying in the same house, had what was believed to be broken ribs and he desired to take her to the hospital in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, for X-rays. He, therefore, put his wife in one of his automobiles and started to drive out of town. He was stopped by an American Indian Movement (AIM) roadblock while trying to do this. Individuals at the roadblock who were armed with rifles, none of whom [redacted] knew, told him that he would have to talk to RUSSELL MEANS for permission to leave town.

[redacted] then went to a trailer, which was near the trading post, in which MEANS was staying. At this time [redacted] noticed that his 1966 Buick was missing and believes individuals at the roadblock had burned it with other vehicles. Individuals at the roadblock had directed him to this trailer. When approaching the trailer, he looked inside and saw [redacted]

viewed on 3/7/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SA [redacted] wkh Date dictated 3/7/73

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and [ ] eating breakfast in the trailer. One of these individuals, not remembered, then awakened MEANS, who was sleeping in the trailer and had him come out and talk to [ ] MEANS then told [ ] that he would have to talk to DENNIS BANKS who was staying in the log house next to the trailer.

[ ] advised that he then went to the log cabin and talked to a man who identified himself as DENNIS BANKS. After telling BANKS his problem, BANKS gave him permission to exit Wounded Knee through Manderson, South Dakota, which [ ] subsequently did, leaving at approximately 10:00 a.m. Upon exiting Wounded Knee, [ ] said he was stopped by Federal Agents at a roadblock.

[ ] advised that during February 28 and March 1, 1973, he noted approximately 200 individuals in Wounded Knee, averaging approximately 17 years of age, who appeared to be associated with AIM. A vast number of these individuals were armed with rifles or handguns. Also noted in trenches at the front of the church were three or four weapons which were sitting on bipods. According to [ ] these appeared to look like Browning automatic rifles, but he was not sure. Also noted in the town were approximately 20 black males who appeared to be associated with AIM.

[ ] stated that he would positively be able to identify RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS in the future. He also said that he would be able to be contacted in Pine Ridge where he will be residing in the future.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription March 10, 1973

[redacted] Porcupine, South Dakota, was interviewed at Road Block number 1 outside of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He advised that at the American Indian Movement (AIM) meeting held in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, this day, a man identified as the preacher from Rapid spoke to the group in the Indian language, perhaps to prevent the news people from understanding what he said. The preacher from Rapid said that sixty car containing Indians have come to the area from Canada and are presently at Porcupine, South Dakota. The preacher from Rapid further advised that a truckload of horses are coming into the area, and efforts are being made to buy additional rifles and ammunition to be brought to the area.

[redacted] stated it is his opinion that supplies and additional manpower are being moved into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, through the ravine, east of Road Block number 1. AIM is delaying negotiations to afford time to build up their strength. He believed the AIM leadership intends to take over the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Indian Reservation and remain permanently there. He heard BANKS and MEANS say that they are not going to leave for California, Chicago, or any other place but stay here.

Interviewed on 3/7/73 (Near) Wounded Knee, South Dakota MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] c/w

Date dictated 3/8/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

CLIVE A. GILDERSLEEVE advised he left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at 10:50 a.m., March 7, 1973, with [redacted] Mr. GILDERSLEEVE said he could furnish the following information from his recollection as to the events that have taken place at Wounded Knee since the area was occupied by the American Indian Movement:

The night of the takeover he was in his home together with his wife, AGNES; his [redacted] WILBUR RIEGERT, his brother-in-law; and his wife's sisters, GERALDINE CLARK and MARY PIKE. WILLIAM COLE at that time was in another nearby cabin. He is not sure where [redacted] was at the time.

He suddenly heard a lot of shooting, racing car motors, and general commotion sometime late in the evening. The persons in his home ran to the windows and then saw "cars all over the area". He could see people breaking into his store but said he could not identify any of them.

Everyone was scared so they stayed in his home all that night. No one bothered them during that time. He noted he later found out the museum had been broken into, but he personally did not see this.

The next day Indians started coming into his home, used the facilities of his house and totally looted his garage. A home of his located immediately to the west of his residence and now used as a storage area was also broken into and looted. To date he has been unable to check to see what all has been taken. He said the Indians have taken over all the buildings in the area. He has personally returned to the store just once and found that it was totally looted, that there is nothing left except the building itself.

One night, he is not sure which one, the AIM Indians made he, AGNES, [redacted] go to the church to spend the night. Indian guards, whom he cannot identify, made them sit up all night long upright on a twelve-inch board. He stated it was extremely cold during this period

Interviewed on 3/1/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-2322

by SA JOHN E. MC CARTY:cjw Date dictated 3/1/73

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of time. They were not allowed to get up from their seat and were guarded by various men, none of whom he can identify. He saw no guns in the possession of these guards nor can he recall the date that this occurred.

One night an unknown man came to him and said, "Give me your keys. I want your car." He said this definitely was a demand or order, so he gave the keys to him. He cannot identify this man.

He said all of the hostages were told on various occasions by persons unknown to him that they could not leave their home. He believes CARTER CAMP told him this at least once. He advised that at the outset all of the eleven people were held hostage and definitely told they could not leave. About two days ago someone told them they could walk around if they wanted to. No one ever specifically told them that they could leave the entire Wounded Knee area, but it was his impression the hostages could all leave whenever and wherever they wanted.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE stated it is very difficult for him to recall the times and dates involved, as everything was so confused. None of the hostages left the area because the tension was so great he was afraid someone would be killed because there would be an open fire if the hostages all left. He also said he had no means of transportation and that he has been with the Indians most of his life and did not feel they would kill the hostages or start indiscriminate shooting.

Other than being made to sit in the church, the hostages were not physically abused. They were frequently talked to in a rough manner, but no threats were made to kill or injure them that he knows of. He said the hostages were not allowed use of the telephone without the permission of AIM guards.

He advised he personally recognized CLYDE BELLECOURT, who appeared to be "sort of a leader, a general," and a very intelligent person, as being in Wounded Knee during the past week on various occasions. Other persons he has seen in the area of Wounded Knee include RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS DANA, all of whom are leaders. He noted these are the only three

persons he could identify by actually having seen them. He noted he tried to stay away from the Indians as much as possible, staying in the background whenever he could.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE then looked at a group of photographs of persons arrested at Custer and Rapid City, South Dakota. In addition to the persons previously named, he picked out a photograph of VERNON BELLECOURT as having been in Wounded Knee at some period of time during the past week and identified a photograph of [redacted] as being familiar to him but said he could not state positively that he was at Wounded Knee. He then said he remembered that CARTER CAMP had also been at Wounded Knee.

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He stated the impression he gets is that the Indians want a complete takeover of the reservation. On one occasion an unknown person asked him if he would sell his property. As he recalls, this was one of the AIM leaders, but he is not sure who. He told this man he would let him know after talking to his [redacted]. He did then talk to [redacted] who agreed to the sale. Subsequently he advised some unknown minister who came in that he and his partner would sell out for two and one-half million dollars.

He advised he feels he and his family will now have to get out of the area because of the tension and the way the attitude of the Indians has changed. He said he expects that the AIM Indians will walk out, but for some reason he is unaware of, something seems to be causing them to delay their departure. He also said that DICK WILSON is a friend of his, but he believes one of the Indians' big objectives is to get WILSON out of office.

It appears to him the AIM group has plenty of food, ammunition and clothing. He said that his partner handled the guns in the store, there were a lot of them in the store, but he does not know himself what they were. He said the land, consisting of 40 acres of deeded land, and all buildings and businesses in the area are the property of the Sioux Corporation. Stockholders in the corporation are the [redacted] he and his wife, and [redacted]. He noted, however, he still holds title to the property until [redacted] has finished paying him for his purchase of an interest in the corporation.

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He advised he has seen a lot of rifles, a few shotguns and some hand guns in the possession of AIM Indians in Wounded Knee lately. He knows little about guns and has no other information about them.

He said he believes the AIM people would like to pull out but BANKS, MEANS and CLYDE BELLECOURT are hardened individuals who would fight and would order their followers to fight any takeover. He said he believes the AIM group would resist any attempted takeover by the Marshals by shooting at the Marshals. He believes, however, the group could be subdued. He noted there are trenches and bunkers all over the area, and all or most are manned, to his knowledge. [redacted] told him something about the Indians having machine guns, but he has no other information about this. He never saw them himself.

He said he thinks that if the three leaders were killed the others in the group would quickly give up. He described BANKS, MEANS and CLYDE BELLECOURT as people who are positively afraid of no one and the leaders he was referring to.

He estimates there are 20 to 25 truly hard-core, militants who would be willing to participate in a gun battle. He estimated the whole group of AIM people at Wounded Knee is probably not much more than 50. There are some local natives that have mingled in with AIM, but he believes they would probably not participate in a fight.

He stated there were periods of time when he felt the AIM Indians were going to kill the hostages. About the second night of the takeover he got a call through to the Pine Ridge Police Department and dictated to his wife what to say. He does not know who she talked to. She did tell the police to come up through a canyon to help them, but no one ever came.

He described BILL COLE as being close to 90 and said he does not really understand what is going on. He also advised that today he heard an airplane come into the area but did not see it himself and has no idea as to the purpose of the plane.

He stated there were so many things said and done by so many Indians that he just cannot recall what any specific person said or did.

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He said he knows of two pickup trucks belonging to the Sioux Corporation which have been burned and that WILBUR's car has been wrecked.

He does not know if the AIM Indians would take his car away from him if he took it back into Wounded Knee or not. He would like to stay in his home to protect it until he can get the place sold, at which time he intends to move to the East Coast. Mr. GILDERSLEEVE said he realizes that they are in danger but the persons in his group do not want to lose what little they have left. He then said if he could get WILBUR and the [ ] family to leave he supposed he and the rest of the group would leave and go some place "to let you guys go in and clean up that mess."

The following description was obtained through interview and personal observation:

Name	CLIVE A. GILDERSLEEVE
Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of Birth	August 30, 1899
Place of Birth	Pickard, Indiana
Height	5'10½"
Weight	167 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue
Marital Status	Married
Residence	Wounded Knee, South Dakota

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/8/73

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[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted]  
[redacted] in the presence of her [redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, and [redacted]  
[redacted] She furnished the following signed statement:

"Rapid City, South Dakota  
March 8, 1973

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary  
statement to [redacted] who  
have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of  
the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They told me that  
they want to talk to me about my being held hostage in  
Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

"I am [redacted] and was [redacted]  
[redacted] Our Lady of Lourdes Mission in Porcupine, South  
Dakota. I was born on [redacted]  
Virginia. My [redacted] who live  
at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. I have one [redacted]  
[redacted] South  
Dakota.

"At approximately 8:00 PM on Tuesday night, February  
27, 1973, my family and I were in our house trailer when  
we heard shots. I looked out the window and saw alot of  
Indians breaking into the Trading Post [redacted]  
[redacted] After about ten minutes  
I saw these Indians come out of the Trading Post and they  
started shooting out street lights. After about another  
twenty minutes I heard a knock on our door. An Indian,  
unknown to me, ordered us out of our trailer. This man  
appeared to be a mixed blood Indian, about eighteen years  
old with below the shoulder length dark hair. He was  
between 5'7" and 5'10" wearing flare bottom bluejeans,  
brown boots and a green Army jacket. He had a rifle and  
appeared to be the leader of a group of Indians numbering  
about fifteen or more. About six of these Indians were  
armed with rifles, one with a pistol and the rest had  
shotguns. I saw one shotgun which looked like it was

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832  
by SA [redacted] sks Date dictated 3/8/73

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sawed off. The leader told us that we would not be hurt if we stayed together, either at our home or at the home of [REDACTED] CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, which is [REDACTED]

He said we were all hostages, but he didn't say why. We went to [REDACTED] CLIVE's house and I saw three Indians there; I did not know these Indians. Two of these Indians had rifles and the other had a pistol. These three Indians stayed in [REDACTED] guarding us. Besides myself at the house, there was also my [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WILBUR RIEGERT;  
[REDACTED] CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE; [REDACTED] AGNES GILDERSLEEVE;  
[REDACTED] GIRLIE CLARK; and [REDACTED] BILL COLE

was brought to the house the next morning by the Indians, along with ANNIE HUNTSHORSE.

"The Indians took a rifle and a pistol belonging to my father on the first night. They also took my Uncle's guns but he hid a revolver which they later found. The Indians also took clothing and beadwork from our trailer. I know this because I returned to our trailer on Wednesday or Thursday for a short time and saw that the clothing and beadwork along with my piggy bank had been taken. I later saw some of the AIM Indians wearing our clothing.

"We were permitted to go outside but we had to have a guard with us. The guard didn't say why he was there but I think it was to protect us from the younger Indians who had guns and didn't like white people. We were later told by DENNIS BANKS that the guard was for our own protection. On Wednesday night, they reduced the number of guards to two and on Thursday or Friday they reduced it down to one guard. This guard's name was EDDIE and he said he was from Nebraska. He never did say what his last name was. He was armed with a club and two knives.

"On the first day, Tuesday night, I saw AIM Indians taking food and articles out of the store and on the second day, Wednesday, it looked like the local Indians were taking articles out. I recognized one of the local Indians as being [REDACTED] I recognized some other residents but I don't know their names.

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"On Thursday night the AIM Indians wanted all of us to go to the Catholic Church. PEDRO BISSONET, a civil rights worker for the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights movement in Wounded Knee came by and persuaded the Indians to let me, my mother, and Grandfather stay in the house because of Grandfather's poor health. The rest of my family went to the church and they didn't return until sometime Friday morning. When they returned, my father told me that the supplies from the Trading Post were being kept in the basement of the church and that AIM members were filling cars with dirt so that bullets would not go through them. My dad doesn't have a car, but the AIM Indians took my Grandfather's red and white Chevrolet and my Uncle's dark green car; I don't know what kind. They also took [redacted] blue car. EDDIE, the guard who was guarding us, told us that the cars were being used to supply the posts.

"RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS and their girlfriends, along with some other AIM members moved into our trailer and CARTER CAMP was living in [redacted] along with other AIM members. The [redacted] CLIVE's house. I would recognize one of the girlfriends if I ever saw her again.

"On one occasion, AIM members were working on a map of bunkers and foxholes at my Uncle's house and I was able to take a look at it. I saw some bunkers and foxholes around the Catholic Church and by the windmill. I also saw two cars with radios in them. One of these cars I was riding in and I believe the driver was CLYDE BELLECOURT. He answered the radio and used some type of number code while talking on it. I also saw walkie-talkies but I didn't see any gas masks.

"One of the AIM members, which I described earlier as having knocked on our door the first night, asked my dad if he had any type of radios which would receive the police calls from around Wounded Knee; my dad said that he didn't have a radio like that. "

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MP 70-6832

[redacted] came down on Saturday to pick us up, we had been told by DENNIS BANKS on either Wednesday or Thursday that all of us could go. My brother could not get into the area so I was taken to him. My mother and father also wanted to leave but they stayed with my grandfather and aunts and uncles because they didn't want to leave; they said it was their home.

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"There was about 200 Indians in Wounded Knee that I didn't know. I have been shown approximately 40 photographs of individuals by Special Agent [redacted] I identified five persons who were in Wounded Knee. I recognized photos of RUSSELL G. MEANS, Pennington County Sheriff's Office Number 11048 dated February 6, 1973; DENNIS BANKS, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Police Department Photo Number 47315 dated September 4, 1971; CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, Hennepin County Sheriff's Number 09107 dated June 16, 1972. I also identified [redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's Office Number [redacted] photo dated February 10, 1973. [redacted] came to the GILDERSLEEVE house and drank coffee with the guards.

[redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's Office Number [redacted] photo dated February 10, 1973, as the person mentioned above came to the house and made a map showing foxholes and bunkers around the church area.

"I, [redacted] have read the above statement consisting of this and four other pages. I will sign it because to the best of my knowledge it is true.

[redacted]  
"/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, March 8, 1973, 4:16 p.m.

"/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, Kansas City, March 8, 1973, at Rapid City, South Dakota, 4:17 p.m."

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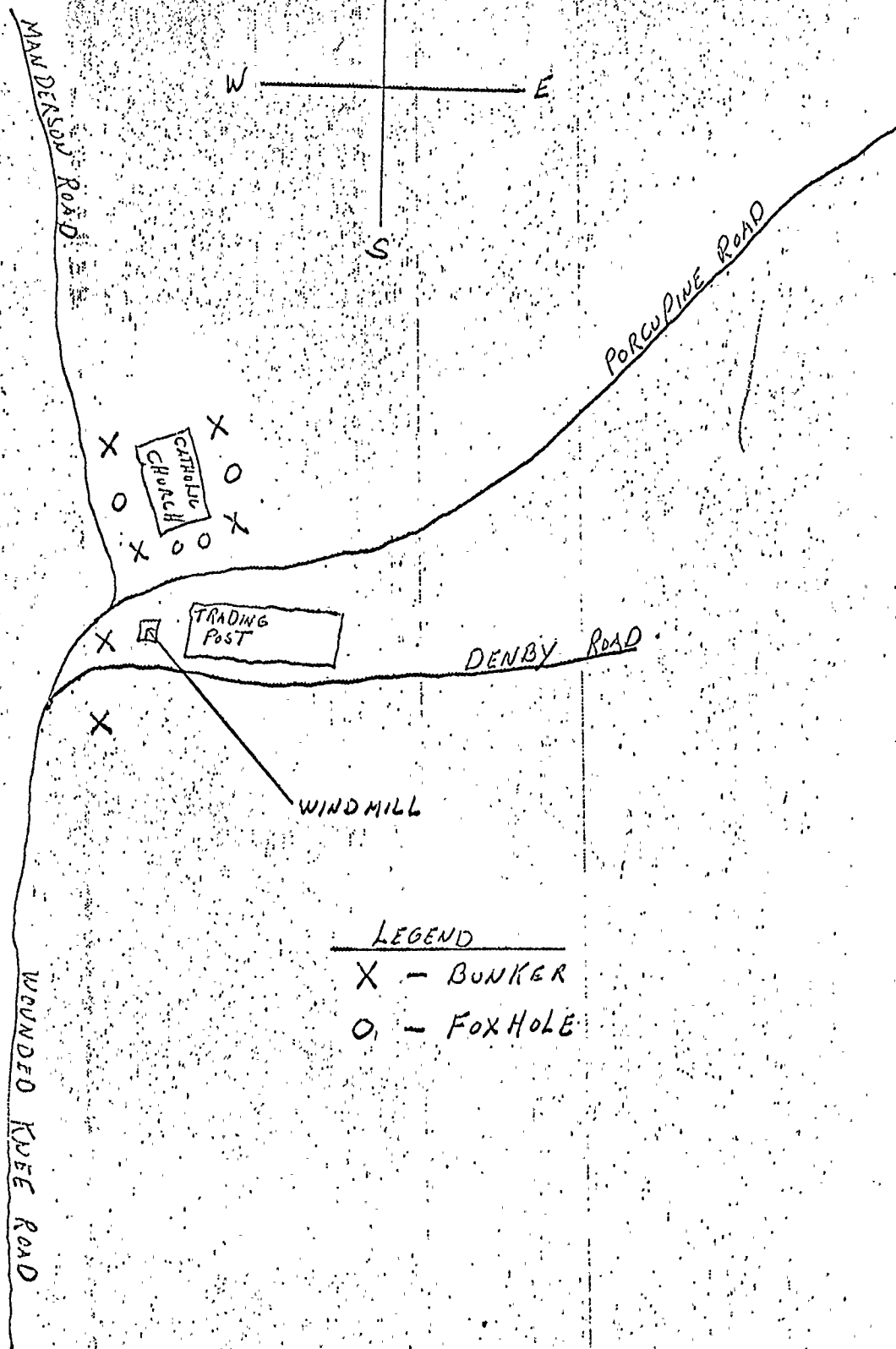
Miss [ ] also advised that she would be able to identify various members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) if given the opportunity.

A diagram of the bunker and foxhole placements noted by Miss [ ] from the map prepared by AIM members is attached.

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LEGEND

- X - BUNKER
- O - FOX HOLE



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

[redacted] Porcupine, South Dakota, was interviewed at road block number one, outside of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He advised he is attempting to act as a channel for both sides in the present situation, hoping to provide accurate information to all sides. He said that from what he heard at the mass meeting held at Wounded Knee this date, RUSSELL MEANS realizes the situation is serious and believes fighting will erupt in one or two days. MEANS told the people of Wounded Knee that anyone who wishes to leave may do so if their convictions were not strong enough to die for the cause. He encouraged the women and children to leave immediately.

[redacted] believes there are three sides to the current situation. Side one is represented by the Executive Board of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, side two by AIM, and side three by the Justice Department. He says the citizens of Wounded Knee are in the middle. He is convinced that the citizens of Wounded Knee believe that even if negotiations were to reach a satisfactory conclusion, once the Justice Department moves out, WILSON and his men would punish the people of Wounded Knee. [redacted] believes the impressions that the people of Wounded Knee have are partly because of AIM propaganda and the problems that the community has faced in recent years.

He said that [redacted] a member of his parish, once a member of AIM, and who withdrew as a result of an incident at Onea Lake, Minnesota, told him this day that AIM support is growing across the country, that 1,000 Mexican-Americans were in support of AIM's objectives, and were sending aid to Wounded Knee.

[redacted] said there is a great deal of support for AIM outside the area of Wounded Knee. [redacted] seemed to suggest that AIM may be planning some kind of flanking movement against the law enforcement positions. [redacted] said he learned this information from an individual who came into the area the night before, March 6, 1973.

At the mass meeting held at Wounded Knee, MEANS said the time was to be taken down and there would be no demilitarized zone. [redacted]

[redacted] said this meant to him that the negotiations were over. MEANS also said he intended to increase security and that the Indians were on the defensive, but rather would become aggressive. He called upon the people of Wounded Knee to provide food, blankets, fuel, guns and ammunition, and most of all, warriors.

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at (near) Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832  
by SA [redacted] JLG Date dictated 3/8/73

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[redacted] said there may be a group of Indians from Canada camping in the Badlands. There are AIM people moving into Porcupine all the time. He heard that a man called DENTON had borrowed 70 cars and intended to break through into Wounded Knee.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 10, 1973

[redacted] whose mailing address is [redacted] South Dakota, and who [redacted] Manderson and Wounded Knee, was interviewed for information concerning the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that on February 28, 1973, he was on the ridge west of Wounded Knee in his pickup truck. Three automobiles with two to three occupants per vehicle stopped [redacted] and asked him to identify himself. He said that all the individuals were armed with rifles or hand guns. [redacted] described the individual who appeared to be their leader as being a Negro-appearing male in his middle twenties. [redacted] said the individual had a light complexion and may have been part Indian. [redacted] provided the following description of the person:

Height	5'10"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Shoulder length, very kinky
Clothing	A Levi-type jacket
Miscellaneous	Carrying a lever-action rifle

[redacted] stated the individuals told him to drive to Wounded Knee and they accompanied him in their vehicle. He said they took him to the house where the hostages were being held, and after someone unknown to him identified him as being a local rancher, he was told he could go. [redacted] said the individuals in the area of the hostages were unknown to him. He stated that the only other people he observed in the area were local residents of Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that to his knowledge he has lost no cattle or property as a result of actions by AIM members.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at [redacted] South Dakota File # ME 70-6894

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/8/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/9/73

[redacted] was interviewed at the Pine Ridge Police Department concerning her participation in and knowledge of the activities at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the period February 27, 1973, through March 7, 1973.

Prior to the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the interview. [redacted] was advised of her constitutional rights as set forth on Form FD-395. [redacted] read form FD-395 and signed the Waiver of Rights Form.

[redacted] advised that she arrived in a car caravan at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, with the following persons:

[redacted] Oglala, South Dakota;

[redacted] Oglala, South Dakota

[redacted] Rapid City, South Dakota;

(First Name Unknown) LIGHT FEATHER, Denver, Colorado, 16 years old;

RICHIE (Last Name Unknown, Minnesota, 18 years old

The vehicle used by this group was owned by [redacted]  
[redacted] Oglala, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated she and the other occupants had been drinking during the day February 27, 1973, and ended up in a car caravan that supposedly was headed for an American Indian Movement (AIM) meeting in Porcupine, South Dakota.

[redacted] stated that she was not a member of AIM and participated out of curiosity. In addition, [redacted] SALLY HATT, 71 years old, was staying in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] advised that the car caravan did not stop in Porcupine, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, but continued on into Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The group was led by AIM members, RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS. She also heard that CARTER CAMP, CLYDE BELLECOURT, and [redacted] have leadership positions.

viewed on 3/7/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SA [redacted]

sks

Date dictated

3/8/73

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[ ] recalled after arriving in Wounded Knee, the caravan surrounded the GILDERSLEEVE Trading Post. The store was then looted by members of the caravan.

[ ] stated she, [ ] did not participate in the looting of the Trading Post. She observed AIM leader RUSSELL MEANS carrying a rifle and standing in front of the Trading Post while the looting was in progress.

[ ] recalled seeing (First Name Unknown) LIGHT FEATHER from Denver, Colorado, and RICHIE (Last Name Unknown) from Minnesota, taking part in the looting. She observed the items taken by these two being placed in a large blue suitcase which was also looted from the Trading Post. This suitcase was kept by LIGHT FEATHER from Denver, Colorado.

After the Trading Post raid, the group went to the Catholic Church on the hill in Wounded Knee for a meeting which led by RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS. MEANS and BANKS stated the raid in Wounded Knee was an AIM protest to BIA policies and overall United States Government treatment of the Indians.

At this meeting the security and subsistence plans were formulate.

[ ] stated she was directed to help with the food preparation, however, by this time she was tired and did not do anything.

She recalled that some ranchers had donated some meat to the group.

During the shooting incidents between the AIM group and the Federal authorities, the women and children were sent to the basement of the Catholic Church.

[ ] stated that most male members of AIM possessed firearms and that a large bunker was dug in front of the Catholic Church where many molotov cocktails were placed. She estimated that 75 male members were armed.

[ ] could not recall anyone else who she knew who was actually involved in the looting of the GILDERSLEEVE Trading Post and stated that she was glad to leave Wounded Knee as this was her first experience of this nature.

[ ] advised that on March 6, 1973, in the afternoon DENNIS BANKS said the Brown Berets were going to fly in weapons and other supplies to help against the pigs.

MP 70-6832

[ ] recalled DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS saying on March 7, 1973, that the AIM members remaining in Wounded Knee would never give up until their demands were met by the United States Government. [ ] stated that the AIM group was out to prove that Indians are more powerful than white people and that the Indians can run the reservation themselves.

[ ] was shown a group of photographs that are being maintained in the 1-A section of this file and selected the following persons as seen in the Wounded Knee area:

[ ]  
DENNIS J. BANKS;

CLYDE BELLECOURT

[ ] in addition selected the photographs of [ ] and [ ] and stated they took part in the looting of the GILDERSLEEVE Trading Post.

[ ] could add nothing further at this time and stated that she would testify in any court of law concerning her knowledge of the persons and activities she observed in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the period February 27, 1973, through March 7, 1973.

The following description of [ ] was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[ ]
Date of birth	[ ]
Place of birth	[ ] South Dakota
Education	High school graduate, Pine Ridge
Height	5'2"
Weight	123
Hair	Black
Eyes	Dark brown
Sister	[ ]
	[ ] South Dakota
Grandmother	[ ] Pine Ridge, South Dakota
Children	[ ]

4

MP 70-6832

Marital status  
Social Security Number  
Residence

Single

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

South Dakota

in care of

[REDACTED]

telephone

[REDACTED]

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#62

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 10, 1973

MATTHEW HIGH PINE, Post Office Box 24, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was interviewed at the Tribal Council Hall, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. HIGH PINE, who is an elderly man, then gave the following information:

HIGH PINE stated that at approximately 3:30 p.m. on February 27, 1973, he and his wife were going to the out house before going to bed. At this time they noted a caravan of what Mrs. HIGH PINE described as 37 automobiles passing Wounded Knee. Other automobiles were also noted in the vicinity of the trading post. Shortly after this, HIGH PINE said that he heard what he thought to be shots being fired. He then went to bed, alone with other members of his family, who included [redacted] and did not awaken until the following morning at which time he heard what was happening in Wounded Knee on the television.

HIGH PINE advised that on March 3, 1973, he went to visit to RUSSELL MEANS at a shelter in front of the Catholic Church. He did this because [redacted] was across the creek from his house and the American Indian Movement (AIM) people at the roadblock would not let her in to go to his house. [redacted] accompanied him at this time. During the meeting with MEANS, he heard one of the individuals in the area referred to as the son of [redacted]

HIGH PINE said that his daughter had circled one of the Federal roadblocks on the road from Manderson into Wounded Knee. Later that day, [redacted] managed to go along the creek bed and come into town. Also on Saturday, while at the church, HIGH PINE saw an individual he knows as [redacted]

HIGH PINE said that he would definitely be able to identify MEANS and [redacted] in the future.

3/7/73

Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # KP 70-6532

Interviewed on

by

Date dictated 3/7/73



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/14/73

[redacted] South Dakota, telephone [redacted] was interviewed with regard to the incident at Wounded Knee, South Dakota on March 7, 1973. [redacted] was interviewed at Rushville Community Center Hospital, Rushville, Nebraska. [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that he first entered Wounded Knee on Sunday, March 4, 1973, to check on his family's safety as the American Indian Movement (AIM) has since completely taken over Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised that after ensuring his family's safeguard, he transported [redacted] out of Wounded Knee and to his home in Rapid City, South Dakota. [redacted] advised the next time he entered Wounded Knee was on March 7, 1973.

[redacted] advised that on the morning of March 7, 1973 while he was at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Pine Ridge, he met Mr. [redacted] Department of the Interior. [redacted] advised he had known Mr. [redacted] for some time. [redacted] stated that while working in [redacted] he was introduced to ELMON ROUBIDEAUX, one of the Tribal Attorney's and another Los Angeles Attorney. [redacted] advised he did not recall the identity of that attorney.

[redacted] advised that when he observed [redacted] was giving Mr. ROUBIDEAUX a document [redacted] the Government's final offer to the members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupying Wounded Knee. [redacted] subsequently accompanied ROUBIDEAUX and the unnamed Los Angeles Attorney to Wounded Knee that morning at the advice of Mr. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that upon approaching the AIM roadblock located in Wounded Knee they were met by an Indian identified as CARTER (LAST NAME UNKNOWN).

Interviewed on 3/9/73 at Rushville Community Hospital, Rushville, Nebraska File # 70-6634  
SA [redacted]  
SA [redacted]  
SA [redacted]  
SA P. MICHAEL DILLON:hcn 161  
Date dictated 3/9/73

MP 70-6832

[ ] advised CARTER then directed Mr. ROUBIDEAUX, the Los Angeles Attorney, and himself to go directly to the Community Center where AIM was meeting. Mr. [ ] advised upon entering that meeting he observed approximately 200 male and female Indians. Mr. [ ] advised at the meeting one of the AIM leaders, Mr. MEANS, addressed the audience and discussed various topics involving civil rights, suppression of the Indians, and various other grievances. Mr. [ ] advised MEANS also discussed the final Government offer with the people, going over each point.

[ ] advised that at the meeting it was decided to refuse to accept the final Government offer and to remain and fight. [ ] advised that MEANS stated to the audience that any body could leave Wounded Knee if they decided to do so, but for some of us it is our time to die. [ ] advised MEANS instructed any of those members desiring to leave to sign his or her name and he would be able to leave unharmed or unharassed. [ ] advised he did not observe any one at the meeting sign up. [ ] advised that during the meeting he observed the following speakers, RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS PANKS, and an Indian identified as CROW DOG. [ ] advised that while at Wounded Knee he observed several small arms including pistols of small caliber and rifles. He further stated he observed one shotgun and one .30.06 rifle.

Mr. [ ] advised that he did hear MEANS state to the audience that there were over 200 Canadian Indians waiting at Porcupine ready to enter Wounded Knee. [ ] advised that upon leaving the meeting he then proceeded to his parents home and assisted them in leaving Wounded Knee. [ ] advised that the following people left with him that evening: [ ] WILBUR REIGERT (Grandfather), [ ] Sacred Heart Church, Wounded Knee).

[ ] advised that upon leaving Wounded Knee they immediately transported Mr. REIGERT to the Rushville Community Center Hospital, Rushville, Nebraska.

[ ] advised that he was unable to furnish any further information regarding the identities of AIM members or any of their strategies and plans.

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MP 70-6832

The following description was obtained from observation  
and interview:

Name

Sex

Race

Date of Birth

Height

Weight

Hair

Eyes

Education

Address

Telephone

Male

White

5'8"

145 pounds

Brown

Blue

Attending School of Law  
Rapid City, South Dakota

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Wednesday, 14 March

(60) - (40)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

[redacted] an enrolled member of the Sioux Tribe whose address is [redacted] Oglala, South Dakota, furnished the following information:

On March 2, 1973, she, accompanied by [redacted] Holy Creek Rosary north of Pine Ridge, South Dakota, traveled into the community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to visit an instructor in the Community Building in Wounded Knee. She stated she went to the [redacted] A.C.T.I.O.N. in the Wounded Knee community. She advised that [redacted] is from Boulder, Colorado, and is [redacted]

[redacted] stated that while in Wounded Knee she went to the church and observed several trenches surrounding the building. She stated that those trenches were usually occupied by armed Indian males who were referred to as Security Guards. She stated she noticed that the weapons carried by these guards appeared to be new weapons and she assumed they were taken from the Trading Post. She stated that several of these above-described weapons were equipped with scopes. [redacted] stated that DENNIS BAINES, RUSSELL MEANS, TED MEANS and [redacted] appeared to be the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) group which was in control of the Wounded Knee area. She advised that the residents and the AIM members appeared to have an ample supply of food and there did not appear to be any harassment of the town people by the AIM group. She stated that the AIM group appeared to be very well organized and Security Guards were on constant patrol for periods of four or five hours for a 24-hour period.

She advised that the guards reported to the Wounded Knee store for duty and when they were relieved returned to sleeping quarters in the store, as well as the church. She advised that AIM had a mandatory curfew for all persons in Wounded Knee that began at 6:00 p.m., each evening. At that time all persons, including guards, were to be in the church. The only exceptions were AIM members who were located at the store. [redacted] also advised that the information provided by AIM leaders to the people in Wounded Knee indicated

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at Oglala, South Dakota File # MP 79-6932

by SA [redacted] /dga Date dictated 3/7/73

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MP 70-6832

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that the Marshals patrolling the roads and access ways would arrest or shoot any persons attempting to leave Wounded Knee. This included women and children. She stated that the Security Patrols utilized a U-Haul van and a rust-colored station wagon to patrol around the perimeter of Wounded Knee in connection with their guard duties.

There are many women and children, including at least ten babies, that are currently in Wounded Knee and spend most of their time in the church where all eating and sleeping is conducted. [redacted] also advised that the people who are not AIM members that are currently in Wounded Knee are only concerned with their local situation involving DICK WILSON. They have no arguments or complaints with the Federal Government. They are remaining in Wounded Knee in order to attempt to force DICK WILSON to resign.

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[redacted] concluded by stating that she entered and left Wounded Knee via the Grass Creek Road, which leads to and from the community of Manderson. She stated that it was her understanding that there did not appear to be a large number of persons entering or leaving the Wounded Knee community. Most of the people currently in Wounded Knee were local people whom she knew and had seen before.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 10, 1973

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, telephone [redacted] was recontacted at roadblock number one and furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that since last contacted by Bureau Agents he has received no new information while in Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated that he has now moved all his family belongings out of Wounded Knee and would not return to the area until it is safe.

At this time [redacted] was exhibited a spread of approximately 30 photographs, of which [redacted] identified the following five individuals as being in Wounded Knee at the present time; and as having a part in the AIM meetings, which he had previously attended:

CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT

[redacted]  
DENNIS J. BANKS  
RUSSELL C. MEANS

[redacted] stated that should he develop any additional information concerning individuals in Wounded Knee, he would immediately contact the FBI.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # NP 70-8832

by SA [redacted]

jlj

Date dictated

3/9/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 12, 1973

[redacted] Wounded Knee,  
was interviewed at Roadblock 1 and furnished the following  
information:

[redacted] stated that the night of the break in  
at Wounded Knee he and his family were in Pine Ridge. He  
stated that the following day he went into Wounded Knee  
with his family and took up residence with [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he and his family, consisting  
[redacted] stayed in  
[redacted] up until today. [redacted] stated  
that the reason he decided to leave and take his family out  
of Wounded Knee was for the safety of his child.

[redacted] stated that he is not a member of the  
American Indian Movement (AIM) but that he is familiar with  
two members who have been in Wounded Knee, BANKS and MEANS.  
[redacted] stated that he had seen them once or twice in  
Wounded Knee in the past week but had never seen them  
using any type of communication such as a telephone.

[redacted] stated that he is not familiar with any  
other AIM members in Wounded Knee and advised at no time  
was his family ever threatened or harmed by them.

[redacted] stated that he and his family will be  
staying somewhere in Pine Ridge until such time as they can  
return to their home in Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 3/5/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6682

by [redacted] :c3w

Date dictated 3/8/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/8/73

[redacted] who lives approximately [redacted] direction of Porcupine, South Dakota, telephone [redacted] was contacted regarding his knowledge of persons involved in the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that he had been a resident of the Porcupine area for his entire life and had some knowledge of the AIM.

He stated he first became involved in the matter on approximately July 1, 1972, when his tractors and having equipment were confiscated by AIM members lead by BANKS, MEANS, and [redacted]. He said that he had been putting up hay on Indian land which was leased to a [redacted] of Mordice, South Dakota. [redacted] stated that he had been putting up the hay as a favor to [redacted] on land that had been legally cleared to be worked.

He said that the Indians would not allow him to remove his equipment from the Smoke Estate near Porcupine approximately three miles in the southeasterly direction from the town and about 200 yards from his property on the main road. He stated the Indians told him that he had been damaging the land and the damages were owed them for illegally using their property. [redacted] advised that he contacted THEODORE TIBBITS, a tribal judge, and was told to obtain a Court Order. He stated he was unable to locate anyone to serve the court order for the return of his equipment.

[redacted] stated that in the second or third week of July he observed the equipment no longer guarded by anyone and upon his inspection of it, he discovered that over \$160 worth of tools had been taken. Three of his tractors had had the liquid drained from the tires and the gas tanks had been drained. He stated the machines had been vandalized and he had to use another tractor to drag the three tractors off the land leased by [redacted] with the result of approximately \$800 worth of damage.

[redacted] stated on the morning of March 7, 1973, he observed DENNIS BANKS and one other Indian person ride on horseback onto the property of [redacted] which is a short distance in the northwesterly direction from his ranch on the main road at Porcupine. These horses were still in his pasture this morning, March 8, 1973.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Porcupine, South Dakota File # MP 70-683

SA [redacted]  
SA [redacted]

asks

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Date dictated

3/8/73



MP 70-6832

[ ] stated he observed DENNIS BANKS driving a car down the main road in a southeasterly direction from the residence of [ ]. He said on the night of March 7, 1973, he observed about 24 or 25 male individuals apparently carrying shoulder weapons in and about the residence of [ ]. He stated for the past week or two he had observed a great many cars with out-of-state license plates or no license plates at all entering and leaving the residence of [ ].

[ ] advised he had lived in the Porcupine area all of his life and had built his ranch up by himself and had always been friendly with the Indians stating that he worked with them and often took the men when they had no place to go. He said, however, he was afraid this time because the Indians seem to have lost control. [ ] stated that he had babysat [ ] when he was a baby and was afraid that [ ] BANKS, MEANS, and the Indians with them would burn his house down or his neighbors'.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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3/8/73

Date of transcription

MARY F. PIKE, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was interviewed in the BIA Building, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, after being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview. Mrs. PIKE advised as follows:

Her attention was aroused by hearing gunshots in front of her house. When she went to her window she observed the street lights being shot out by parties unknown to her. Later in the evening she saw people carrying articles from the Trading Post. She advised that they were carrying articles from the store all night long.

On Wednesday morning, February 28, 1973, Mrs. [redacted] accompanied by a young Indian male with a rifle, came to her door. The Indian advised Mrs. PIKE that she was now a hostage. At this time he escorted her and Mrs. [redacted] to the CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE house.

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She advised that she stayed in the GILDERSLEEVE house for the entire period from February 28 to March 8, 1973; however, she spent either Monday or Tuesday evening in the church basement along with the other hostages. On Thursday, March 1, 1973, she advised she was allowed to return to her house for a few minutes. At this time she found that her house had been ransacked and that approximately \$30 in cash was missing. She advised that during the period of her detention she advised that she saw many young Indians carrying guns and would recognize them if she saw their pictures; however, she could not recall their names at this time. She advised the Indians were constantly talking of killing but the hostages were never harmed by them.

She advised that the Indians had looted the Church of God and every residence in Wounded Knee. She further advised that the Indians had confiscated all of the automobiles from the residents of Wounded Knee. PIKE advised that the Indians allowed the hostages to leave Wounded Knee on Monday, March 5, 1973, but she advised she did not leave Wounded Knee because she did not have a vehicle. Mrs. PIKE advised that the Indians appeared to be very organized in their maneuvers. She estimated their number at between 200-300. She further advised that the Indian women were more belligerent than the men and they also

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6332  
by SA [redacted] and [redacted] njt Date dictated 2/8/73

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MP 70-6832

participated in the looting of the Trading Post and of the residences within Wounded Knee. She advised she could not identify any of the women or men by name who participated in this looting except RUSSELL MEANS, whom she has known for approximately two years. She stated that MEANS was one of the AIM leaders in charge of this incident.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

[redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents of the FBI and [redacted] Sergeant, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Police Department, acting in the capacity of an interpreter. Also present during interview was [redacted]

[redacted] can speak the English language. However, he has some difficulty in expressing specific ideas. His wife was able to interpret and relay aspects of this interview to the Agents.

[redacted] was shown a copy of the list of demands presented to the United States Department of Justice officials by American Indian Movement (AIM) leader RUSSELL MEARS on February 28, 1973. [redacted] was asked to explain the appearance of his name on the above-named document and was queried as to whether or not he gave support, either political or spiritual to the acts and demands prescribed in that document. [redacted] stated that he presumed the reason his name appeared on the list was because both he and his [redacted] are involved in the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization and are close associates of the Vice President of that civil rights organization, PEDRO BISSONNETTE, whose signature appears on the list of demands. [redacted] further advised that he was not consulted regarding these demands nor did he give verbal or written consent permitting his name to be used on the above-mentioned list.

[redacted] advised that there are approximately 800 enrolled members of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization, some of which are members and sympathizers of the American Indian Movement (AIM). He stated that many of the people currently at Wounded Knee are local residents involved in the civil rights movement. He advised that the take over of Wounded Knee evolved primarily because of the lack of action on the part of Washington, D.C., in response to appeals made upon them by the civil rights group. He stated that after receiving no response from "Washington", the group appealed to RUSSELL MEARS, a native of Pine Ridge, for help, and that the current situation at Wounded Knee is the result.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Calico, South Dakota File # MP-70-6632

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/8/73

[ ] stated that there are many people presently outside of Wounded Knee but in the reservation territory who are living in fear of "WILSON's goon squad".

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[ ] advised that both he and his wife have been in and out of Wounded Knee since the day following its occupation by AIM members, but he declined to elaborate on the manner in which they gained entrance or exited. However, [ ] did relate that on one occasion they crawled on their stomachs for over a mile in order to enter Wounded Knee and to avoid being seen by the United States Marshals and FBI Agents patrolling the perimeter.

[ ] stated that he feels this whole matter could be resolved were AIM to receive written assurance from Washington, D. C., that the Tribal Council at Pine Ridge will be "cleared up."

[ ] advised that the AIM leaders, MEANS and BANKS, specifically, instructed their followers that they were to occupy the Wounded Knee Trading Post but were not to cause damage to it. [ ] stated that several of the "young bucks" started to cause damage in the store and the others followed, making a complete mess in destroying a great deal of valuable property. [ ] advised he is unable to identify any of the individuals who took part in the occupation of the Trading Post. He further advised that the following day DENNIS BANKS called a meeting in the church and severely criticized the actions taken by the individuals at the Trading Post and Museum the previous night. He ordered all individuals to return any Sioux artifacts or other articles taken from the museum which he subsequently placed in the museum and now maintains under armed guard.

[ ] was shown a series of sixty (60) photographs of both male and female Indians, consisting of a majority of those arrested either in Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973, or those arrested in Rapid City, South Dakota, on February 10, 1973, at which time he identified the following individuals as being present in Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

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BILL MEANS, Pennington County Sheriff's  
Office (PCSO) Number 11073;

[REDACTED]

RUSSELL C. MEANS, PCSO Number 11043;

DENNIS J. BANKS, Minneapolis Police  
Department (MPD) Number 47315;

CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, Hennepin County  
Sheriff's Office Number 09107;

MILO W. GOINGS, PCSO Number 11041;

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hennepin County

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] then furnished the following list  
of names, which includes local residents of the Pine Ridge  
area who are currently or have been in Wounded Knee since  
its occupation by AIM:

(1)

[REDACTED]

(2)

(3)

LEONARD CROW DOG

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] brother)

(10)

(11)

[REDACTED]

are residents of Wounded Knee)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 9, 1973

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Calico, South Dakota, was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents of the FBI and [redacted] Sergeant, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Police Department. [redacted] spoke English fluently and displayed an adequate comprehension of the subject matter discussed. [redacted] was shown a copy of the list of demands presented to the United States Department of Justice officials by the American Indian Movement (AIM) leader, RUSSELL MEARS, on February 28, 1973. [redacted] was asked to explain the appearance of his name on the above-mentioned document and was queried as to whether or not he gave support, either political or spiritual, to the actions and demands prescribed in that document, at which time he furnished the following voluntary information:

[redacted] advised he is regarded by the Oglala Sioux as a [redacted] and advised that on February 28, 1973, upon the request of the FBI and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials he traveled from his home at Calico, South Dakota, to Wounded Knee for the purpose of "communicating with AIM leaders" in an attempt to convince them to lay down their arms. However, [redacted] advised that AIM leaders refused to listen to any proposals made by him.

[redacted] stated he presumed his name appeared on the list because of his position within the tribe.

[redacted] stated the main issue at hand is that the people of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation do not agree with the Tribal Government. In relation to the present living conditions within Wounded Knee, [redacted] described them as very poor and that "all of the people have colds and the food is bad".

He stated that most of the people are from other reservations and many of them are from Canada. He predicted that because of the poor living conditions he did not expect these people to "last long physically" but stated that they will "stay well until they die unless they get what they want".

Interviewed on 3/3/73 at Calico, South Dakota File # 100-70-6032

by SA ROBERT D. HARVEY

SA [redacted]

RDM/dsa

Date dictated 3/3/73

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[ ] further advised that in his opinion the occupation of Wounded Knee was accomplished in the following fashion:

After the dance at Calico, the AIM members and followers were informed of a meeting which was to take place at Porcupine, South Dakota, and that while en route to Porcupine for that meeting, the caravan traveled through Wounded Knee. It was at that time that the Trading Post was taken over, which eventually led to the current occupation of the area. [ ] believes that this was planned by the AIM leaders and that the rank and file AIM members were unaware of this plan until they actually found themselves in this situation.

[ ] further advised that the people in Wounded Knee are heavily armed but this consists primarily of .22's, handguns, and shotguns. He also stated that he overheard a conversation while in Wounded Knee between two unknown individuals talking about an older and younger man who were en route Wounded Knee in separate automobiles. He advised that the older man was carrying rifles and ammunition, while the younger transported dynamite. [ ] said that from the conversation it was determined that the older got through to Wounded Knee while the younger was "careless" and got caught.

He stated that many of the Pine Ridge residents have relatives in Wounded Knee and are, therefore, concerned about their safety. Also, he advised that many of the people currently occupying Wounded Knee are not AIM members but are involved in the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization.

Further, [ ] indicated that he seriously doubts whether the messages set forth by the Justice Department to AIM leaders were actually accurately presented in their entirety to the entire constituent of people in Wounded Knee. [ ] stated that the only possible way to alleviate the problem of inaccurately relaying information is for the Government to directly communicate with the populace of Wounded Knee.



He further stated that while in Wounded Knee he became aware of plans on the part of the AIM leadership to travel to a small town in Oklahoma (name unknown) after leaving Wounded Knee and from there to a town in southwest Arizona where AIM intends to protest the arrest of a tribal chief on murder charges.

[redacted] also was aware of the fact that AIM leaders had contacted Reverend [redacted] along with a Chicano leader and also a black militant from Chicago, names not known, in relation to soliciting money and food for their cause.

[redacted] was shown a series of sixty (60) photographs of both male and female Indians, consisting of a majority of those arrested either in Custer, South Dakota, on February 6, 1973, or those arrested in Rapid City, South Dakota, on February 10, 1973, at which time he identified the following individuals as being present in Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

(1) [redacted] Tannington County

(2) [redacted]

(3) DENNIS J. BANKS, Minneapolis Police Department Number 47315;

(4) RUSSELL C. MEANS, PCSO Number 11048;

(5) MILO W. GOINGS, PCSO Number 11041; and

(6) [redacted]

[redacted] then furnished the following list of names, which includes local residents of the Pine Ridge area who are currently or have been in Wounded Knee since its occupation by AIM:

(1) [redacted] whom he described as an active AIM member and a cook.

MP 70-6832

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(2) LEONARD CROW DOG, whom he described as  
the spiritual leader.

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)



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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 9, 1973b6  
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On March 8, 1973, [redacted] Porcupine, South Dakota, required assistance by Federal Agents to be taken out of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area and was subsequently interviewed concerning activities in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. She supplied the following information:

[redacted] advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she is not a permanent resident of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, but [redacted] and her [redacted] are residents of Porcupine, South Dakota.

When questioned concerning the present activities at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted] advised that American Indian Movement (AIM) has complete control of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that a curfew has been imposed all week which begins at 6:00 p.m. each night. [redacted] further stated that if any individual is seen walking in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area or inside the AIM bunker positions, these individuals will be shot on sight. [redacted] stated that DENNIS BANKS had issued a statement to the residents of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, which advised all women and children who desired to leave the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area do so prior to the United States Department of Justice deadline established at 6:00 p.m., March 8, 1973.

When questioned further concerning specific activities of AIM inside the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area, [redacted] said that there are several bunkers around the outskirts of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, manned by AIM individuals and rotated so that fresh, wide-awake individuals are manning these posts. [redacted] said that the only weapons he has sighted inside the AIM perimeter bunkers are .30-.30 rifles (some with scopes), high-powered hunting rifles (no calibers available), .22 rifles, and numerous handguns.

When questioned concerning the means of entrance into the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area by AIM supporters, [redacted] advised that almost all supporters of AIM who intend

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Porcupine, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] cjlw

Date dictated 3/9/73

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to avoid Federal road blocks and observation have been entering Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by foot. [ ] further stated that more and more individuals are arriving in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by aforementioned means, almost on a daily basis. [ ] further added that she estimates 200 people to be inside the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, AIM perimeter, of which 70-80 are armed AIM members. [ ] stated that AIM is presently in possession of seven or eight vehicles. [ ] advised that the women in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, are not carrying any weapons, but rather they are cooking and supplying AIM members with food. [ ] added that AIM members do not stay in one set area in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, when they are not on guard duty. Instead, they attempt to sleep for a few hours, anywhere possible, until they return to guard duty.

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[ ] advised Special Agents [ ] and [ ] that one of the nearby ranchers, either LEVITT, SORTI, or SASSI, has given nine cows to AIM, of which AIM members have only slaughtered one. [ ] added that water is low, and most individuals are using creek water available in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area.

[ ] advised that she attended the meeting at the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, store on March 7, 1973, at which time Dr. [ ] spoke to the Indians gathered at this store. Prior to speaking to the Indians at the Wounded Knee store, [ ] stated that [ ] DEWENTS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, and other AIM leaders conferred in the teepee in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [ ] did not specifically hear what was negotiated at this meeting but when she questioned the joyous shouting of Indians just outside of the teepee, (No names available) she was told that [ ] had informed that he was behind the AIM movement at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [ ] advised that at the meeting held at the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, store, [ ] was the only individual to speak to the Indians and newsmen which were present at this meeting. [ ] further advised that [ ] explained to the Indians that their plight was very similar to that of the American Negro.

When questioned further about the intentions of AIM individuals in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area, [ ]

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[ ] advised that DENNIS BANKS had stated to individuals in the Wounded Knee area that "You live here, your plight is the same as ours." [ ] further added that there are AIM members from all over the country (Arizona, Ohio, Oklahoma) presently in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [ ] said that BANKS had further speculated that AIM members would not start any shooting in hopes of negotiating with someone of the Federal Government, presumably a high official in the United States Government.

[ ] further stated, when questioned concerning local AIM members that an individual known as [ ] has observed in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area within the last week, is the head of AIM from the Porcupine, South Dakota, area. [ ] also stated that [ ] of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, is also an instigator of the situation which prevails in the Wounded Knee area. [ ] advised [ ] is an AIM supporter.

[ ] advised that mismanagement of funds by Indians in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, has caused much dissension among all the Indians, which has contributed to the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, takeover by AIM. [ ] further advised that an individual by the name of [ ] Porcupine, South Dakota, and an AIM member, has embezzled funds to be used by the Indian Reservation. The type of funds are not available. [ ] added that a family by the name of [ ] also are members of AIM.

[ ] stated that she believes the entire AIM movement in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, was initiated when [ ] Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, embezzled large amounts of tribal money and was not convicted on any charges. [ ] added that [ ] is presently working with DICK WILSON, current president of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The majority of Indians on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation have highly resented this type of takeover. [ ] advised she believes the present Wounded Knee, South Dakota, situation is a personal matter between DENNIS BANKS, who [ ] feels wishes to become president of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and current president DICK WILSON.

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The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	Sicux Indian (Full blooded)
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	[REDACTED] South Dakota
Height	5' 7 1/2"
Weight	130 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Social Security #	Unknown - card stolen
Father	[REDACTED]
Mother	[REDACTED]
Current residence	[REDACTED] South Dakota

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/8/73

This is to record on this date Special Agent in Charge JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH reviewed numerous photographs of individuals arrested during February, 1973 in the Custer and or Rapid City riots.

Special Agent in Charge TRIMBACH selected the photograph of RUSSELL MEANS, Pennington County Sheriff's Office Number 11048, dated February 6, 1973, as being identical with an individual he saw at Wounded Knee on March 1, 1973.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAC, JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH/jss Date dictated 3/8/73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 13, 1973

[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the fact he was being contacted regarding his knowledge of the use of telephone facilities in the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He supplied the following information:

He is a resident of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and has been previously interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI regarding the fact that he had been held hostage by a group of Indian individuals who had forcibly taken over Wounded Knee.

Individuals whom he knows as DENNIS BAINES, RUSSELL MEANS, and CLYDE BELLECOURT were present and were leaders of the group that took over Wounded Knee and held him and other residents of that village hostage.

While personally present in Wounded Knee between February 27, 1973, and March 8, 1973, he had personally observed and overheard BAINES, MEANS, BELLECOURT, and numerous other individuals whose names he does not know, use the telephone located at the Wounded Knee Trading Post, the number of which he has subsequently learned to be 607-5682. He overheard the above individuals utilize this telephone to call various unknown parties and ask them to travel to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to assist in the armed occupation of that village. During these same telephone calls, he also overheard BAINES, MEANS, BELLECOURT, and the other unknown individuals request that the parties called bring additional weapons, foodstuffs, medical supplies, and other equipment to Wounded Knee.

He also overheard the above individuals utilize this telephone to call various other unknown individuals around the country and during these calls he heard BAINES, MEANS, BELLECOURT, and the others ask these people to stage protest demonstrations in support of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, as well as attempt to solicit additional people who would be willing to travel to Wounded Knee to assist those already there.

Interviewed on 3/9/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 70-6632

Date dictated 3/13/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription March 18, 1973

[redacted]  
Montana, appeared at Roadblock 1, located south of Wounded  
Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the identity of  
the interviewing Agent and that the Agent wished to talk to  
her regarding current activities in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised she had spent a few hours in  
Wounded Knee assisting [redacted] family in removing a  
portion of their household goods from their home in Wounded  
Knee. [redacted] advised [redacted] AMELIA M. CLARK, nick-  
name "GIRLIE" and that [redacted] had been a hostage  
in Wounded Knee during the past week.

[redacted] advised that she would be most willing to  
appear before a Federal Grand Jury and then furnished the  
following signed statement:

"3/8/73

"I, [redacted]

[redacted] Montana, furnish the following voluntary  
signed statement to [redacted] who has  
identified himself to me as an agent of the F.B.I.

"I was born on [redacted]  
[redacted] Wyoming.

"I arrived in Pine Ridge, South Dakota on the  
morning of March 8, 1973 where I met [redacted]  
AMELIA M. CLARK, nickname "GIRLIE", [redacted]  
CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, [redacted] AGNES [redacted]  
MARY DINE [redacted]  
[redacted]

"We entered Wounded Knee, So. Dakota at  
approximately 1:30 pm on 3/8/73. Most of my family  
and I had rented a truck to move our household goods  
from Wounded Knee. We had to have permission from  
DENNIS BARKS, CLYDE DELLECOURT, or RUSSELL NEANS  
before we could touch any of our belongings.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Rushville, Nebraska File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] : with [redacted] Date dictated 3/10/73

"We loaded as much of our personal belongings into the truck as possible. We received no trouble from any member of the American Indian Movement during this time. We talked to BANKS and many other of the AIM members. I was allowed to enter the museum which was in shambles. Practically all AIM members had a gun of some sort and it appeared that there were few non-AIM members. I observed all varieties of weapons including 30.06 rifles, rifles that appeared to be shortened at the barrel, and a hand hold machine gun.

"I spoke to CLYDE BELCOURT standing in front of the museum and he insisted that DENNIS BANKS approve the removal of my Uncle WILBUR's arrowhead collection which was a small part of his total collection. I saw RUSSELL MEANS across the road from my family's home. I heard BELCOURT say to a VISTA worker, 'I have to get out of here, you have to take my place, I'm out of film.' I observed this VISTA worker to be a white female. BELCOURT and this white female appeared to be very close as they embraced and BELCOURT said, 'JAN, it's been a long time, you just couldn't stay away could you?' She replied, 'No I just had to come and get in on it.'

"I was introduced to [redacted] who said she was from the Justice Department.

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"We encountered no difficulties leaving Wounded Knee.

"I have read this and two other pages and have initialed all corrections. I now sign this statement because it is true and correct.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witnessed:  
[redacted]

FBI 3/8/73"

MP 70-6832

(3)

The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name

Birth Data

Height

Weight

Hair

Eyes

Residence

Husband

5 feet 9 inches

135-140 pounds

Black

Brown

Montana

CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE

(Part of family held hostage  
at Wounded Knee)

MARY PIKE

(Part of family held hostage  
at Wounded Knee).

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 3/14/73

MARVIN HENRY KING was advised of the identities of Special Agents [redacted] and advised orally of his rights by Special Agent [redacted]. KING furnished the following information.

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KING stated that he lives in Denver and came to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to visit his parents who live in Wounded Knee on March 10, 1973. He said that he went into Wounded Knee about 3:00 p.m. on March 10, 1973, with his [redacted] and Aunt MILDRED [redacted] BULL, all of Denver.

KING advised that while he was in Wounded Knee, he saw DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS in Wounded Knee and at a meeting in the trading post. At the meeting MEANS told everyone not to leave the state.

KING said that he also saw two weapons he believed are AK-47s.

KING said that he and his friends had been drinking so the American Indian Movement (AIM) made them leave Wounded Knee. When they left they were arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for having ammunition in their car. He advised that one box of 30.06 ammunition was his and he did not know where the other box came from.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	MARVIN HENRY KING
Sex	Male
Race	Indian
Date of birth	December 7, 1942
Place of birth	Nebraska
Height	6'1"
Weight	150#
Social Security #	807-54-5033

3/11/73

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

NY 870-6832

Interviewed on

at

File #

SA  
SAand  
/epk

Date dictated 3/14/73

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MP #70-6832

Page 2

Address

1034 East Colfax  
Denver, Colorado

Father

MATTHEW KING

Mother

Wounded Knee, South Dakota

Brother

DENISE KING. same address

[REDACTED]

Colorado

Sister

[REDACTED] same address

Aunt

MILDRED THUNDER BULL,  
same address

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 15, 1973

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[redacted] was interviewed at Sharp's Corner, South Dakota, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. At the outset of the interview, Special Agent [redacted] of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. Special Agent [redacted] furnished [redacted] with a printed form captioned "Interrogation; Advice of Rights". [redacted] read this form and stated he understood it. In addition, Special Agent [redacted] read the form aloud to [redacted] who, in turn, declined to sign same but stated he had no objection to an interview. He then provided the following information:

Sometime during the afternoon of March 10, 1973, he rode a horse from Porcupine, South Dakota, to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said that he had done this on two or three other occasions since February 27, 1973.

He said that sometime during the evening hours of March 10, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, he saw a white man captured by several American Indian Movement members in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said he did not know these Indians but did know them to be American Indian Movement (AIM) members. He said he was told that the white man had forced several cars occupied by Indians off the road between Porcupine, South Dakota, and Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said that when he saw the white man, he was being pushed around by various AIM members. He said a large crowd gathered around this white man, and one AIM member hit this man in the mouth. He said he did not know the man who struck this man in the mouth. Shortly after the white man was struck in the mouth, the leaders of the AIM movement, BARNES and DEANS, came to the scene and led the white man away. He described the white man as about forty years of age, grey hair, carrying several cameras. He said he did not know where the white man was taken, but he assumed he was taken to a log cabin located near the Trading Post which the Indians are using as a jail.

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Sharp's Corner, South Dakota MF 70-6832

SA [redacted]

:cjw

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 3/11/73

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He said that while he was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, BANKS addressed the group he was with and told them that he was not leaving Wounded Knee, South Dakota, as he and MEANS could both get 150 years in jail. He said BANKS also said that if he and MEANS were to leave Wounded Knee, South Dakota, they would be picked up one by one. BANKS also said that food was being brought in from San Francisco, California, but he did not say how much.

He said MEANS also talked to the group and tried to talk the people into staying in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said he could not recall MEANS' exact words in this regard.

He said there was a fire in the basement of the Trading Post on the night of March 1, 1973, and he thought that some of the visitors from Pine Ridge, South Dakota, had set this fire. He said he was in the basement after the fire was extinguished and saw one gas mask in the basement of the Trading Post.

He also said that BANKS and MEANS told the group he was with that everyone in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be picked off one by one as they left and would be prosecuted. He said that said this to persuade the people to stay in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

He said that rifle pits have been dug on Denby Road outside of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said also that rifle pits have been dug on both sides of the road that leads from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to Highway 18. He said the bunkers and rifle pits were manned by seven to eight men per shift, and the shifts are twelve hour shifts, with the shifts being changed in the early morning and late evening hours.

He estimated there were between three and four hundred males in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in addition to an undetermined number of women and children.

He said that AIM leadership had sent out word for more people to come to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to help defend it, and he saw a number of strangers coming into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, while he was there. There were a number of white men and women in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, when he was there. Among the strangers coming into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, were both whites and Indians.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription

3/23/73

On March 11, 1973, Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] viewed the 10:00 p.m. news reported on Channel 3 at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

During the course of the newscast, a film report of the current situation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, reflected a portion of film showing American Indian Movement (AIM) leader RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS speaking to a reporter. MEANS stated that the town of Wounded Knee had set up their own governmental offices because they were no longer a part of the United States. MEANS further stated the town of Wounded Knee would be a free and sovereign state, independent of all governmental offices, including the United States Government.

MEANS also stated the people of Wounded Knee no longer had to defend their perimeter because now they had to protect their boundaries. Furthermore, MEANS stated that any law enforcement officers, including the FBI, found inside or near the borders of Wounded Knee would be dealt with accordingly.

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Interviewed on 3/12/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 157-770-000  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/23/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 3/12/73

[redacted] date of birth [redacted] was interviewed subsequent to his passing through Road Block #1 located south of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on Big Foot Trail. [redacted] advised that he is a resident of Wounded Knee and lives approximately one mile east of the church. [redacted] stated that approximately 9:00 a.m., on the evening of February 27, 1973, he counted 51 cars proceeding bumper to bumper into Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised that these automobiles proceeded to the area of the trading post while some congregated near the church. [redacted] stated that he did not go into the village but could hear what he described as a lot of noise and commotion throughout the greater part of the evening. Wednesday morning he went to Wounded Knee and observed a great deal of damage to the trading post. [redacted] advised that he has observed during the past week numerous .22 rifles, many handguns and one rifle that appeared to be an automatic. He advised that the AIM members never gave their names nor did he ever become close to any of them. [redacted] did state, however, that he attended during the past two weeks numerous daily meetings at the church in Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised that AIM leaders RUSSELL LEANS, DENNIS BANKS and one CARTER CAMP spoke at these meeting telling the town people what demands AIM had submitted to the Government and emphasizing their demand for a Federal police force on the reservation as opposed to one that consists of Indians or part Indians as it does now. [redacted] advised that he believes that there are eleven bunkers in Wounded Knee set up mainly on roads out of town and locations around the church area. He stated that these bunkers are always manned by at least five armed men 24 hours a day. [redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee to visit his wife in the Pine Ridge hospital and realizes that he will not be allowed to return to Wounded Knee the next day or two. He stated that he took his wife to the hospital at 2:00 a.m. on March 12, 1973. [redacted] advised that he is taking his children with him and listed their names and ages as follows:

Interviewed on 3/12/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 770-6552

by SA [redacted] /spr Date dictated 3/12/73

NP #70-6832  
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[redacted] stated that the only activity that he observed during the last two days in Wounded Knee has been some sort of celebration by the AIM people near the church consisting of what they have called victory dancing. [redacted] could furnish no additional pertinent information regarding the current AIM activities in Wounded Knee.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/14/73

Date of transcription

Following an earlier call by NBC, RUSSELL MEANS of  
AHI telephonically contacted SAC HOXIE at 8:19 p.m. March 13,  
1973, stating that he had heard from his sentries that we  
were moving the APCs and that this was contrary to his under-  
standing with Mr. WOOD. MEANS was assured following double  
check with both U.S. Marshals and our Agents on our roadblocks,  
that there had been no movement of the APCs and that none would  
be made.

viewed on 3/13/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SAC HERBERT E. HOXIE/njc

Date dictated 3/14/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/12/73

[redacted] was interviewed in the parking lot of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, following her exit from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, through Roadblock One approximately one and a half miles south of Wounded Knee on Wounded Knee Road at approximately 7:15 p.m. on March 12, 1973.

[redacted] advised that she resides one mile north of Wounded Knee on the Manderson Road and she has been at her residence since the occupation of Wounded Knee by American Indian Movement (AIM) several weeks ago.

She stated that following the occupation she made one trip to a store in Wounded Knee to secure groceries. She advised that most of the people in the area are non-residents and that to the best of her estimate when she left this evening, there were around 100 people in the area of Wounded Knee. She advised that after leaving her house, she encountered four Indian Roadblocks going from the Manderson Road through Wounded Knee to the Wounded Knee Road where she was detained by Federal authorities. She said all Roadblocks that she encountered consisted of four to six young Indian males all of which were armed with rifles. She advised several of the rifles appeared small caliber and several had scopes. [redacted] was unable to identify any of the individuals involved at the Roadblocks stating that they were definitely not Wounded Knee residents in that she is familiar with the majority of the people residing there.

She advised that she has seen RUSSELL MEANS and PEDRO BISSONETTE in Wounded Knee since the occupation and further advised that [redacted] current whereabouts unknown, had during the early stages of the occupation held several conferences with the two above mentioned individuals.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] who is an active AIM member and that [redacted] were at the trading post the night it was ransacked by AIM people. She further advised that these people took numerous items in shopping carts from the trading post and took them to their residence which she described as the first igloo house on the left side of the street on Manderson Road going north from Wounded Knee. She also stated that [redacted] (First Name Unknown) [redacted] was involved in the ransacking of the trading post and is

Interviewed on 3/12/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832  
by [redacted] sks Date dictated 3/12/73

MP 70-6832

also a card-carrying AIM member. [ ] advised that [ ] owns a 1962 or 1964 white Mercury.

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[ ] advised that the only other individual that she knew would be involved in the ransacking of the trading post was the [ ] [ ] name unknown, age approximately 15. She advised that this daughter also in an active AIM member and is in possession of property taken from the trading post.

[ ] stated that she would appreciate this information be maintained in the strictest confidence in that if AIM discovers her cooperation with Federal authorities, her life would be in danger.

At that time of the interview, [ ] was accompanied by the following children in her car:



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 3/13/73

Mrs. AGNES GILDERSLEEVE furnished the following information.

On February 28, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, she observed [ ] remove a large western picture from a sale in the Wounded Knee Trading Post. This occurred during daylight hours.

She then saw [ ] hauling property out of the store and put it in a pickup truck. It appeared to her most of the property they took was groceries, although she could not tell if they took anything else.

[ ] she could not tell which, sat in the truck during the time.

She said she saw [ ] on at least four occasions back her car up to the Wounded Knee Store and saw [ ] and her [ ] filling the trunk of the car with items from the store. This occurred on February 28, 1973 and March 1, 1973. She later heard [ ] was selling groceries and cigarettes to residents in the Wounded Knee Housing area.

On either February 28, 1973 or March 1-2, 1973, [ ] came into her home with an armed guard who she believes was [ ]. On this occasion [ ] took all her pillow cases, stating they were to be used for sand bags. She also believes, but does not know for certain, that [ ] took gunny sacks from the store for sand bags.

On either February 28, 1973 or March 1, 1973, she saw [ ] take an antique clock out of the store and put it in her car. This clock is valued at \$250.00.

Interviewed on 3/13/73 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota File # MP 70-6632

by SA JOHN E. McCARTHY/epx Date dictated 3/13/73

MP #70-6832

Page 2

or more. When [ ] went back in the store she complained to DENNIS BANKS about this, so BANKS had a guard take the clock out of the car and returned it to Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE. She said she saw [ ] carry unknown items from the store, and Mrs. [ ] then loaded the property into their car. She could tell at least a part of the items taken were groceries.

On February 28, 1973, she saw [ ] taking something out of the Wounded Knee Store and put it in her car. She could not tell what the property taken was, as she observed this from her home, across the street from the store.

She described [ ] all Wounded Knee residents, as persons who would be in a position to furnish a lot of information about what happened at Wounded Knee, although she did not observe any of them commit any crimes.

She has heard that [ ] local residents of Wounded Knee, took property from the store, but she did not see this.

On one occasion a (First Name Unknown) SHUNK, a round faced, fat girl, 20 to 30 years old, whom she believed was from Cheyenne-Eagle Butte, came into her home and told the men who were guarding the hostages, "You have orders to shoot all the hostages immediately." One guard, EDWIN (Last Name Unknown) cursed and took SHUNK out of the house. [ ] referred to the girl as a SHUNK girl.

A [ ] (Last Name Unknown) a fat woman from Pine Ridge, who was DENNIS BANK's [ ] was very vicious toward the hostages. On one occasion [ ] physically shoved Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE out of her home. [ ] then asked her how it felt to have their things stolen, like they had stolen from the Indians. Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE then told her she herself was an Indian, that they had stolen nothing from the Indians, and had worked for everything they had. [ ] then told her to shut up or she would know her head off.

MP #70-6832

Page 3

DENNIS BANKS and his wife moved into the home of MARY PIKE, and on several occasions when she had to talk to BANKS, she went to the PIKE HOME, on occasion seeing him in bed at the home. On these occasions she saw many artifacts from the Wounded Knee Store which had been placed in the bedroom occupied by BANKS. The artifacts would be worth much more than \$100.00.

She noted that in her own home the hostages slept on the floor while CLYDE BILLECOURT and his wife slept in the GILDERSLEEVE'S bed.

She described CARTER CAMP as sort of the director of the AIM guards.

[redacted]  
old, together with [redacted] were constantly around Wounded Knee during the occupation of the area.

On February 28, 1973, she saw [redacted]  
[redacted] carrying property from the Wounded Knee store.

Over a period of days she observed [redacted]  
[redacted] taking a lot of items from the store, although she could not tell what they were.

A Mr. and Mrs. FRAZUR, who attended the University of Utah, are doing research on AIM. She said she saw them commit no offenses, but they were all around the Wounded Knee area during the occupation of the town, and would be well aware of much that took place.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription March 13, 1973

[redacted] advised he is a resident of Porcupine, South Dakota.

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The night of February 27, 1973, he was at a community gathering at Porcupine, and was told by some unknown person there was going to be a powwow at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He took his wife and five children toward Wounded Knee but saw a lot of police cars in the area and was not sure what was going on so he returned home. His [redacted] did go to Wounded Knee and later returned and told him there had been shooting in the area.

He remained at home until March 10, 1973, when the roadblocks were lifted, and then he, his wife and children went to Wounded Knee to see what was going on. They went to a religious ceremony at the Catholic Church, stayed thirty minutes at the most, then went home.

During this time he saw RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BARKS, and "lots of Porcupine people" in Wounded Knee. He said he knows most, if not all, of the Porcupine people went in after the roadblocks were lifted. He has no way of knowing who might have been in Wounded Knee during the time it was occupied prior to the lifting of the roadblocks.

On March 11, 1973, he returned to Wounded Knee for about an hour. A meeting was going on between some lawyers and Indian leaders, and after staying a short time, he left.

He saw no one taking anything, saw very few weapons, just shotguns, and his only purpose in going to Wounded Knee was just to look around and see what was going on.

He was at the [redacted] home a couple of times after February 27, 1973, and saw a few women staying at the place. He knows nothing of [redacted] "clearing" them to go to Wounded Knee and does not know who they were.

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Interviewed on 3/13/73 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota # MP 70-6832

by SA JOHN E. MC CARTY:cjw

Date dictated 3/13/73

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MP 70-6832

2

He did hear rumors some people were sneaking into and out of Wounded Knee by some trail near the Porcupine Butts, but knows nothing else regarding this.

He described himself as a former American Indian Movement (AIM) member, but said the Porcupine chapter sort of fell apart, so he dropped out of the organization.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 17, 1973

[redacted] was interviewed while he was being temporarily detained by the United States Marshals and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents at Roadblock Number Three. [redacted] was advised of his rights as found on Standard Advice of Rights form, however, was unable to sign the waiver since his hands were cuffed. [redacted] stated, however, that he was willing to make a statement and furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that he came from Madison, Wisconsin where he is a student at the University of Wisconsin. [redacted] was accompanied by the following people:

[redacted]  
another unknown white male.

[redacted] stated that he and the above individuals arrived in Wounded Knee on the morning of March 12, 1973 and merely entered the town of Wounded Knee to see what the people in the town were doing. [redacted] stated that once they were inside Wounded Knee they were put to work by the leaders of the so-called "New Nation" and although they wanted to leave Wounded Knee they were unable to get their group together until the morning of March 13, 1973. [redacted] advised that [redacted] and he departed Wounded Knee around 7 A.M., March 13, 1973, and on their way out picked up a white male from Chicago who wanted a ride out of Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated he did not know this individual's name. [redacted] stated that at this point they were stopped by the United States Marshals and Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents at Roadblock Number Three upon attempting to exit Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 3/13/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 70-6032

by SA BENJAMIN L. CAGLE:jrm Date dictated 3/14/73

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[ ] stated that while he was in Wounded Knee the leaders were setting up their "New Nation" and had him [ ] doing clerical work, such as setting up mimeograph machines, xeroxing copies, and so forth. [ ] stated that the operation was very disorganized and he was glad to leave and wanted no part of the so-called "New Nation".

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[ ] stated that he estimated the number of people in Wounded Knee around 400 or 500 and most of the people there did not want to leave and the general feeling is that they will fight to the finish. [ ] stated that he observed about 12 Negroes and believed them to be Black Panthers. [ ] stated that there were approximately 50 white people in Wounded Knee, although none of them were carrying weapons but their primary job was maintenance work. [ ] stated that the militants in Wounded Knee are constantly digging bunkers and there are a lot of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) in Wounded Knee.

[ ] stated that he did not see any dynamite or molotov cocktails but saw several rifles, however, stated he did not have a knowledge of weapons and, therefore, did not know what type of rifles they were. [ ] further stated that he overheard one of the leaders say to his Indian militant followers "If you see any Feds - you know what to do". [ ] stated that he interpreted this statement to mean that they would probably kill Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents or United States Marshals if they had a chance.

[ ] stated that the Government of the so-called "New Nation" is now a provisional government and RUSSELL MEANS is the current leader. [ ] stated that MEANS and his followers are setting up rules and regulations and designing a new flag for the "New Nation". [ ] stated that most of the women's primary job in Wounded Knee is to feed the other people in Wounded Knee. [ ] further advised that there were a lot of old women and children in the Wounded Knee school.

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From observation and interview [redacted] is described as follows:

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Name	[redacted]
Race	American Indian (Winnebago)
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Wisconsin
Height	5'11"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

Social Security  
Account Number

[redacted]

Occupation

Student - Senior  
University of Wisconsin

Permanent Address

[redacted]

Wisconsin

Mother

[redacted]

Brothers

[redacted]

Sisters

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 17, 1973

[redacted] no permanent address given but stated he could be reached through his [redacted] Oregon, telephone [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent. He was further advised of his rights as reflected in the Waiver of Rights form which [redacted] stated he understood and signed. He then furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that on March 12, 1973, he was hitchhiking in Lusk, Wyoming, and was picked up by a car bearing New Mexico plates. This car contained three men and one female, whose names he does not know. He described them as follows:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT #1

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'6"
Weight	170 pounds
Age	20 - 25 years old
Hair	Blond
Characteristics	Is a paramedic

UNKNOWN SUBJECT #2

Sex	Male
Race	White (Chicano)
Height	6'
Weight	170 pounds
Age	25 years old
Hair	Black (bushy)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT #3

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Blond (long)
Age	20 - 25 years old

Interviewed on 3/14/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] cc:jw Date dictated 3/16/73

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FEMALE

Sex	Female
Race	White (Chicano)
Height	5'5"
Weight	125 pounds
Hair	Dark
Age	20 years old
Characteristics	Girlfriend of paramedic

He then stated that outside of Lusk, Wyoming, they picked up another individual named [redacted] whom he knew from Oregon. The entire group proceeded to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and after being checked by United States Marshal went on into Wounded Knee, South Dakota. They were then stopped at the Indian Roadblock where the Indian Security Guard wanted identification and also a reference which the Indians could check with, since they apparently anticipated infiltration or their position by law enforcement officials working in an undercover capacity. [redacted] advised that he does not know if they called the reference that he gave. [redacted] stated that he then signed up as a baker but immediately after arriving at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, he and [redacted] were assigned to the garbage detail. He stated that after he and [redacted] were there for about 25 minutes, they had better get out but were told that they were in for the duration.

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[redacted] further stated that he moved around in the community and immediately noticed that the Indians were the inside click, and the whites were on the outside. Furthermore, whites were not to go to any of the Indian meetings unless specifically asked. [redacted] advised that on that night he slept in a dome church and at approximately 5:30 a.m., March 13, 1973, he and [redacted] were awakened by an Indian Security Guard who told them that two whites had gotten out. Therefore, he and [redacted] had to pull bunker duty. They were then taken to a bunker near the "burned bridge" with another white and a Chicano. [redacted] stated that their orders were given to them by an Indian Security Guard to the effect, "Do not shoot unless fired upon, and if there is an advancement on the bunker by law enforcement officers, retreat to the big white church." They were emphatically told several times that they were not to shoot and specifically not to shoot the planes. He stated that the tour of duty was to be

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from 6:00 to 12:00 shift, and they were relieving the 12:00 to 6:00 shift. [ ] stated that when they arrived at the bunker they released four other individuals, and he was given a .303 bolt action English rifle with one clip. One person was given a .22 rifle, and he believed that the other two individuals were given 30.06 bolt action rifles. He advised that none of the rifles had scopes. In the bunker were two pair of binoculars and approximately 15 to 20 molotov cocktails. He advised that nothing occurred, and they were relieved at approximately 1:00 p.m. because of a security meeting in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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On the afternoon of March 13, 1973, he and [ ] decided that they were going to walk out but that night, as a result of several meetings, members of the security forces were talking about charging a roadblock position and taking over an Armored Personnel Carrier (APC). Because of this rumor he and [ ] were afraid to leave Wounded Knee, South Dakota, because they thought that they might be shot at either by the Indians or by law enforcement officials. On March 14, 1973, he and [ ] left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at approximately 12:00 noon, and after four hours of walking and hiding they approached a law enforcement roadblock where they surrendered.

[ ] advised that no one supposedly was to be assigned to a bunker unless they had been in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, for thirty days. He also stated that no one without a special pass was to go past the bunker position. He further stated that the Indians were thinking about setting up some type of an identification system for people in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He stated that Security Guards slept in the museum, and that dynamite, ammunition, and handguns were stored in the museum. He further stated that there was always a sentry in the steeple, but the sentry only has vision on three sides and can not see the area toward Porcupine, South Dakota.

He further advised that the individuals from New Mexico were telephonically contacted by a person identified only as "ALLEN", who asked them to bring medical supplies and ammunition; but they only brought medical supplies. He further stated that he understood that only the paramedic from New Mexico remained at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and



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the others left. He advised that in his estimation there are approximately 300 people at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and 50 to 100 of them are militants. He also stated that there are about 30 to 40 whites and Indians in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, who want to get out but are not allowed to leave. [redacted] was shown numerous pictures, and he picked out the following individuals as being in Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

DENNIS BANKS, [redacted]  
G. MEANS

RUSSELL

[redacted] further stated that the Indians have fox holes dug on the perimeter between the Porcupine Road and the Manderson Road; however, these fox holes are not always manned.

The following information was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'11"
Weight	160 pounds
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] Washington
Hair	Brown (wavy)
Eyes	Brown
Scars	From attempted suicide on both forearms
Tattoo	[redacted]
Father	[redacted]
Telephone Number	[redacted]
Mother	[redacted]
	[redacted] Oregon
Brother	Telephone [redacted] 1
	[redacted] Oregon
	Telephone [redacted]
Brother	[redacted] Oregon
	Telephone [redacted]
Social Security #	[redacted]
Miscellaneous	[redacted] Oregon,

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Miscellaneous  
(Continued)  
Arrest Record

Education

Until 1969

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Oregon  
Has Attended Portland  
Community College  
Portland, Oregon

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/14/73

[redacted] who resides in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and is employed at the Sioux Incorporation Trading Post, Wounded Knee, voluntarily contacted Special Agent [redacted] at the CCS Boarding School in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and voluntarily appeared at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Pine Ridge at which time he was interviewed and furnished the following voluntary information:

[redacted] advised he went to work on the morning of February 23, 1973, at which time he noticed the trading post had been ransacked and occupied by approximately 50 people, most of whom were unknown to him. He further advised that several local residents, which included [redacted] were involved in taking material from the store in shopping carts.

[redacted] stated he then returned to his home and for the next several days stayed between his home and a friend's, [redacted]. He advised that he made several trips to Wounded Knee from his residence which is directly north of the small Presbyterian Church and furnished a diagram of the area to interviewing agents.

[redacted] advised he came out of Wounded Knee on March 12, 1973, at which time he hit one AIM Roadblock. He advised that this Roadblock was on the Wounded Knee Road and it consisted of two burnt pickup trucks manned by four men and one woman all armed with rifles. He advised that he had received a card from an unknown female at the Wounded Knee Museum that was signed by SIMILEY HOLDER. [redacted] stated that this card would allow him to cross through AIM Roadblocks as well as matriculate within the Wounded Knee area. [redacted] turned this card over to interviewing agents.

[redacted] further stated that he had a 1964 Cadillac parked near his residence, which the AIM individuals burnt and that he had contacted RUSSELL MEANS at the trading post concerning payment for the automobile. MEANS asked [redacted] if he was an AIM member and when [redacted] replied "no", MEANS told him "You're on your own".

Interviewed on 3/14/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6332  
by SA [redacted] and SA ROBERT D. HARVEY:sls Date dictated 3/14/73

[redacted] advised that he is deeply concerned about the well-being of his home stating that when other people had left Wounded Knee the houses have been taken over by AIM and completely destroyed. [redacted] stated that he would be willing to return to Wounded Knee as an observer and furnish all pertinent data after he checked on the welfare of his home. He advised he would upon return furnish a complete and accurate diagram of emplacements and attempt to determine the strength in numbers as well as weapons in the Wounded Knee area. [redacted] shown a series of 60 photos from which he identified the following individuals that are in Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

MILO GOINGS, Pennington County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)  
Number 11041; [redacted] said this individual was hurt in some type of accident and was on guard duty at the museum.

[redacted]  
DENNIS BANKS

RUSSELL MEANS

[redacted]  
The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name  
Date of Birth  
Place of Birth  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota  
6'1"  
250  
Black  
Brown

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NP 70-6832

Social Security Number  
Scars  
Tattoos

Parents

Brother

Nebraska
South Dakota

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#5

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/16/73b6  
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[redacted] California,  
[redacted] NBC News of Los Angeles, was stopped at Roadblock One,  
Intersection of Highway 18 and Big Foot Mall, and told of the  
identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the inquiry  
and was advised of his rights by Special Agent [redacted]. He  
indicated that he understood his rights, signed the Interrogation  
Admission of Rights Form, and immediately thereafter furnished the  
following information:

He went into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on Saturday  
morning, March 10, 1973, and had remained inside Wounded Knee and  
was coming out when he was stopped by Special Agent [redacted]. He  
indicated that the Indians inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, had  
Roadblocks just outside the town but that they had been taken down  
Saturday afternoon and put up again about noon on Sunday, March 11, 1973.  
During his stay there he saw only one Negro male, whom he thought  
he had seen in the San Francisco Bay, California, area, who stated  
he was a member of the Venceremos Brigade and was working as a medic.  
He also saw what he thought was approximately a dozen what appeared to  
him to be hard core revolutionaries. These were all white males and  
were similar to those he had seen in Berkeley, California. The  
Reverends were all carrying automatic weapons and were very belligerent  
and stated they would like to see all FBI Agents killed.

There are a couple of doctors who are in Wounded Knee and  
he saw several rifles with scopes and a couple AK-47s.

The Indian Leadership, RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS, did  
not appear to be belligerent nor did the other Indians in Wounded  
Knee and in his opinion they plan to stay where they are. Also MEANS  
and BANKS have fairly good control of the situation inside Wounded  
Knee but the control is not as good as it has been.

The Indians shot two white-face bulls last night, March 14, 1973,  
to use for food.

He did not know the names of any others whom he thought  
were Reverends and estimated approximately 300 to 400 Indians inside  
Wounded Knee, many being women and children.

Interviewed on 3/15/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-8892

by [redacted] slg Date dictated 3/15/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 17, 1973

1 [redacted] from Burbank, California, was interviewed at roadblock one, Big Foot Road, approximately one and one-half miles south of the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was interviewed upon exiting the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in connection with the takeover of the aforementioned town by American Indians on February 27, 1973.

[redacted] was advised of his constitutional rights by Special Agent [redacted] as set forth on the "Interrogation, Advice of Rights" form provided him. [redacted] read the form and stated he understood his rights, but refused to execute the above form. [redacted] added he would voluntarily talk about what he observed during his six days at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised he believes the number in the town to be approximately 250-300. He added there are more coming in all the time "over hill and dale", who are mainly white. He stated he heard there were eight who came in the other night.

[redacted] said the men are being placed in specialized positions, such as engineering, construction, sanitation, etc., and are working in these fields.

He stated he was informed by an unidentified individual whom he believes was from the "Free Press" that there are thirty men on security working on a rotation basis and that there are two AK-47's in the town, although [redacted] only seen one. [redacted] said he knows there are grenades in the town because the other night a trailer caught on fire and detonated two grenades in the trailer.

[redacted] advised that RUSSELL MEANS was talking on the telephone the other day to someone for about one hour and after the conversation MEANS was mad about something and mentioned injunctions; but [redacted] said he could add no information concerning the conversation.

He stated the press helped relieve tension in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on Tuesday night, March 13, 1973. He said flares were going off and the Indians believed they were going to be attacked. [redacted] said MEANS passed the word

Interviewed on 3/15/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 70-2232

by SA [redacted] :jll Date dictated 3/17/73

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they were going to start shooting at 9:00 PM unless the aforementioned activity ceased. [ ] said the press contacted someone in charge at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indians were assured by the press they were not going to be attacked. [ ] iterated the Indians were very excited that night.

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[ ] stated he believes something is "going on". He added, for example, upon entering the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, six days ago there were only a couple of cars at the Indian roadblock. Now upon exiting, he noticed there were more blocks and obstacles.

[ ] said he could provide no additional information regarding the takeover at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/17/73

[redacted] for the Indian Voice, a monthly magazine published in San Jose, California, was interviewed at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police Jail at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Prior to any questioning, [redacted] was advised of the interviewing agents' identities and official capacity. [redacted] was advised that the interview was in regards to his activities and knowledge of events in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area. [redacted] was advised of his rights and provided the following information upon waiver of these rights as reflected on an executed Advice of Rights Form. [redacted] provided the following information:

He is a [redacted] for the Indian Voice Magazine and came to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, with a fellow free lance reporter of the same magazine to pick up the [redacted]. He traveled from San Jose, California, to Wounded Knee by automobile and arrived March 10, 1973, and proceeded into Wounded Knee without having to stop at any roadblocks manned by the FBI or United States Marshal personnel. He was stopped at a roadblock manned by five Indian males armed with unknown type rifles, and after some questioning by the Indians at this roadblock, they were allowed into Wounded Knee. Upon arrival at Wounded Knee, he determined that [redacted] had left on March 9, 1973, but he decided to stay to obtain a story for the magazine. He did not recall any other weapons being in the Wounded Knee area. He estimated that there were approximately 500 men, women, and children there. He recalled seeing some automobiles and one or two vans. He spent his time in the trading post attending press conferences headed by RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS and taking pictures and notes. He talked to various people, of whom he did not recall any names or their activities. He was given a yellow press pass by an individual he knew as STAN HOLDEM, who was in charge of security for Wounded Knee.

On March 12, 1973, at 1:30 p.m. he and [redacted] passed the roadblock manned by the Indians and one manned by FBI and United States Marshal personnel without being stopped or searched. He went to a store in White Clay to buy film and cigarettes. He returned on the same day through both roadblocks without incident. He saw a few defensive positions consisting of holes in the ground but did not view such items as he was not interested. He saw no one come in the area outside of the roadblock access roads. He believed the food supply is low as he saw a bull being killed for food. He saw no supplies come into Wounded

Interviewed on 3/15/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 70-6832by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/16/73

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knee and saw no narcotics or alcoholic beverages. He advised that the Indian Voice Magazine is a non-profit organization with 10,000 to 15,000 circulation. He is not paid a salary nor is he reimbursed for his expenses. He is part Indian but does not know how much or what kind. He is not a member of the AIM organization but has attended several meetings. He had the following identifying documents in his possession which he provided for identification:

[redacted] which sets forth the following: [redacted]

[redacted] California, zip code 95110; Male; brown hair; brown eyes; height 6'1"; weight 215; divorced; [redacted]

Activity card, Spring, 1973, [redacted] in name of [redacted]

Registration card for San Jose City College, Verification of Registration, Spring Semester 1973, Dal Division, signed by [redacted]

Library Card, City of San Jose, [redacted] in name of [redacted] San Jose, California, zip code 95110.

Identification Card, Hilton Hawaiian Village, in name of [redacted] zip code [redacted]

[redacted] Department Front Service.

Veterans Administration Card, [redacted]

United States Forces, [redacted]

[redacted] in name of [redacted] Male, brown hair, brown eyes, Polynesian, height 7', weight 185.

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Medical Grant Identification Card, United States  
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs,  
 Chicago Field Employment Office, Room 929, 433 West Van Buren  
 Street, Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] In name of [redacted]  
 [redacted] dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, height 6'1",  
 weight 205, [redacted]

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The following descriptive data was obtained through observation  
 and interview:

Name  
 Date of birth  
 Place of birth  
 Eyes  
 Hair  
 Weight  
 Height  
 Build  
 Scars and marks

[redacted]  
 [redacted] California  
 Brown  
 Brown  
 230  
 6'1"  
 Heavy

Marital status

[redacted]  
 Divorced [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted] California  
 (no children)

Occupation  
 Employment  
 Residence

Student  
 [redacted] San Jose City College  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted] California  
 Telephone Number [redacted]

Mother  
 Father  
 Military

[redacted] South Dakota  
 [redacted] Location unknown  
 [redacted] Honolulu through

Arrests

[redacted]  
 Released

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*Arrests (Continued)*

[Redacted]

*Released*

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

*California*

*Education*

[Redacted]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 3/16/73

[redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed and advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and as to the nature of the interview.

[redacted] was furnished an Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form, which he read and was read orally to him by the interviewing agent. [redacted] advised that he understood his rights and executed the form by signing it.

[redacted] advised that he has resided at Wounded Knee since 1929, and he is totally familiar with the surrounding area.

[redacted] indicated that there are approximately 200-300 individuals participating in the take over of Wounded Knee, the majority of people being Indians. He stated that the majority of the Indians have weapons, mostly being shotguns and rifles of unknown caliber. [redacted] indicated many of the resident people in Wounded Knee are not participating with the American Indian Movement (AIM) member and their followers in the take over of the town. He further advised that he does not know any of the individuals by name who are participating, other than RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS.

[redacted] stated that he is not allowed to enter Wounded Knee and resides in the house located between road blocks of the Indians and Federal Agents. Therefore, he is not familiar with much of the fortification inside the town.

[redacted] drew a map of the surrounding area, indicating location of road blocks by the Indians and additional information concerning bunkers and two buildings located in the town, which appear to be AIM Headquarters. These buildings are the Catholic Church which is currently completely surrounded by bunkers and the trading post directly across the street, which appears to be the meeting hall. [redacted] also indicated that the Indian families living outside the town and currently having problems of obtaining food since they are not allowed to enter Wounded Knee due to the fact that the AIM members issue passes to enter the town. Because of this, many families are leaving the Wounded Knee area in order to obtain groceries, and when a family moves from its home, the home is taken by AIM followers.

Interviewed on 3/16/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # NP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/16/73

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(2)

[redacted] also advised that he knows of four road blocks, which are maintained at least by two men at all times, each man having a shotgun or rifle. The road blocks consist of broken down or burned vehicles. Location of the road blocks are as follows:

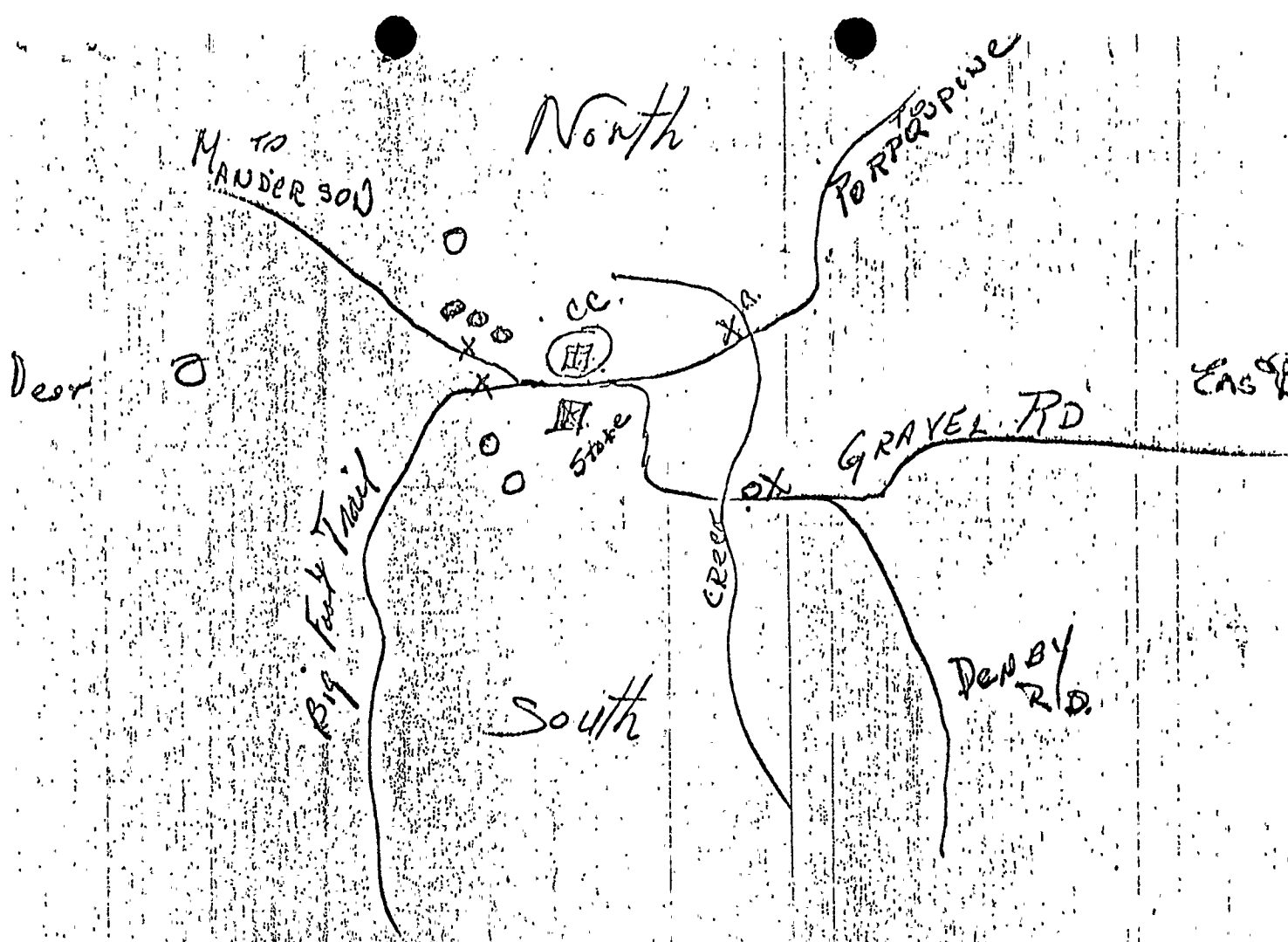
b6  
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One being on Big Foot Trail approximately 1/2 mile south of the town of Wounded Knee and the second being on the road to Manderson, approximately 1/4 mile northwest of Wounded Knee; the third being approximately 1/2 mile northeast of Wounded Knee on the Big Foot Trail directly south of the creek. The creek at one time had a road bridge, which has been burned down by the AIM followers, and the fourth road block located approximately 1/2 mile southeast on a gravel road. Additional information furnished concerning bunkers are as follows:

Two bunkers located east of number one road block as stated above, one bunker is situated directly west of road block number one as stated above, three bunkers directly north of road block two as stated above, and an additional bunker located approximately 300 yards north of above three mentioned bunkers, and one bunker directly west of number four road block as stated above.

Attached is a map of the area drawn by [redacted]





X - road block  
 O - bunker  
 CC - CATHOLIC CHURCH  
 X - trading post.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 28, 1973

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] who is an [redacted] and [redacted] United Methodist Church, Sioux City, Iowa, furnished the following information concerning the take over of the community at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by members of the American Indian Movement:

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[redacted] stated that on Wednesday, March 14, 1973 he received a telephone call from [redacted] United Methodist Church, Sioux City, Iowa, who inquired of [redacted] as to his feelings about going to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, as a representative of the United Methodist Church. [redacted] told him that the American Indian Movement members at Wounded Knee wanted some clergymen to be present when they laid down their weapons and further to walk out of Wounded Knee in front of the Indians to avoid a possible massacre.

[redacted] stated that he had talked to Bishop JAMES E. MOWEN, Des Moines, Iowa, about this. [redacted] said he told [redacted] he was opposed to the idea.

[redacted] stated that he learned from [redacted] that [redacted] of the United Methodist Church at Papp, Iowa, had previously contacted the United Methodist Church [redacted] in Rapid City, South Dakota, [redacted] without the knowledge or approval of Bishop THOMAS, and had made arrangements for himself and three other United Methodist Church ministers, who were concerned about possible violations of the civil rights of the Indians at Wounded Knee, to travel to Wounded Knee and assist the representatives of the National Council of Churches, who were already on the scene.

On 3/19/73 at Sioux City, Iowa File # OM 70-1518

by SA [redacted] :kax Date dictated 3/22/73



[ ] stated that [ ] and his group are members of the United Methodist Church, Board of Christian Social Concerns, which is an internal organization of the church composed of the more liberal, politically active ministers in the church.

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He stated that [ ] only advised Bishop THOMAS of his plans after the decision was made by [ ] to go and the arrangements at Wounded Knee confirmed. [ ] and the other three ministers, who [ ] did not know, left Des Moines, Iowa, in [ ] personally owned automobile on Friday morning, March 16, 1973, en route to Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

He said that [ ] owns a late model, blue Ford or Chevrolet van type truck with the name of the Perry, Iowa, United Methodist Church painted on both sides and that [ ] group spent Friday night at an unknown motel in Winner, South Dakota.

[ ] continued by saying that on Friday, March 16, 1973, he telephonically contacted Bishop THOMAS and told him that he was opposed to the actions of the American Indian Movement at Wounded Knee, and would not allow himself to be used as a representative of his church by the Indians to promote their cause. He said that he further advised Bishop THOMAS that under no circumstances would he walk in front of the Indians when they left Wounded Knee nor would he appear before any news media cameras in such a way as to indicate to the public that the United Methodist Church condoned the violent activities of the American Indian Movement or any group in a confrontation with the duly elected Government of the United States.

He stated that he was willing to go to Wounded Knee only if it was felt by Bishop THOMAS that his presence there would in some way fulfill his responsibilities to the church as an ordained minister.

[ ] then said Bishop THOMAS requested him to travel to Wounded Knee as his personal representative completely separate from [ ] and his group as well as the National Council of Churches.

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[ ] said that he left Sioux City, Iowa, in his personally owned automobile at approximately 10:30 a.m., Friday, March 16, 1973, and arrived in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, at 4:00 p.m., the same day.

Before leaving, however, he said he telephoned RUSSELL MEANS' mother in Fremont, Nebraska, to ascertain if she had a message to give to Mr. MEANS. He said that he knew the MEANS family through his work with Indians in Iowa and Nebraska, over the past few years. [ ] said that Mrs. MEANS told him to tell her son two things. Number one, that she loved him and was praying for him and number two, that his wife was moving from Arizona, to Fremont, Nebraska, to stay with her until the Wounded Knee confrontation was over.

He said that after arriving at Pine Ridge, he went directly to the Episcopal Church building and met with [ ] a United Methodist Church [ ] from Rapid City, South Dakota, who allegedly was in charge of all National Council of Churches representatives in the area and who allegedly has negotiated in other disturbances in Kansas City, Missouri, in the past.

[ ] that he was one of the negotiators dealing with the American Indian Movement leadership and that he had been approved by the United States Department of Justice in this capacity.

[ ] said that at this church he learned there were several other United Methodist Church ministers from Iowa, already on the scene, who had come at the request of [ ]

He also learned that arrangements had been made by [ ] to replace any United Methodist Church minister who had to return home on a one for one basis until the situation at Wounded Knee was over.

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[ ] stated that the basement of the Episcopal Church was being utilized as a general meeting hall for National Council of Churches representatives and as sleeping quarters for volunteer workers. He said that the headquarters for the National Council of Churches operations were next door to the Episcopal Church at the house of a white female named [ ] whom he had never met before, and that the only other National Council of Churches representatives he recalls were a white female writer for some religious publication, the name of which he never found out, called KATHERINE (Last Name Unknown), and (First Name Unknown) [ ] from Pennsylvania.

[ ] that he has been arrested by the FBI before in connection with civil rights problems and/or demonstrations somewhere in the South.

[ ] advised he attempted to locate [ ] [ ] for the United Methodist Church, Rapid City, South Dakota, but was unsuccessful.

[ ] also stated that in addition to the regular National Council of Churches delegation, there were numerous younger volunteer workers on the scene from Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Washington (State), and Kansas City, Missouri. He said that he had nothing to do with these individuals and never learned their identities.

He then stated that he became very disappointed with the National Council of Churches representatives because they took the position that violence, such as was occurring at Wounded Knee, was sometimes necessary in order to bring about the desired change, be it in government or conditions.

He said that this philosophy violated their commitment to neutrality and was in direct opposition to the stated policies of the National Council of Churches. [ ] stated that the National Council of Churches representatives did not actively encourage or assist the members of the American Indian Movement in their activities but attempted to give the impression of neutrality in their dealings with the Indians, while at the same time condoning their militant activities.

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[ ] then said that he left Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and drove to Chadron, Nebraska, where he checked into the Rainbow Motel at about 11:00 p.m. He said he stayed in this motel until the next morning.

[ ] continued and said that on Saturday morning, March 17, 1973, he drove back to the Episcopal Church in Pine Ridge and observed [ ] and an unidentified nurse preparing medical supplies for transportation to the American Indian Movement members at Wounded Knee. [ ] said that these medical supplies consisted of bandages, aspirins, and other basic items and were checked by a physician at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency prior to being allowed to enter the Wounded Knee compound.

He said that his assignment for the day was to assist in the transportation and distribution of food to the occupants at Wounded Knee. He stated there were about three carloads of food to be transported from the Episcopal Church to Wounded Knee, some of which was purchased for the Indians by the National Council of Churches and some of which was donated.

[ ] said that he along with National Council of Churches representatives loaded their privately owned vehicles with the food and drove to Wounded Knee arriving at approximately 11:30 a.m. There were a total of four cars in this group, three containing food and one bearing National Council of Churches representatives.

[ ] stated that the convoy was stopped by FBI Agents at a road block outside of Wounded Knee and it was learned that there would be a slight delay due to the fact that seven Indians had just been arrested by the FBI apparently for possession of narcotics.

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At this point, a woman attorney, whose name he does not know and who was a representative of the National Council of Churches, got out of the first car in their convoy which was driven by [ ] and attempted to approach the prisoners which were held by the FBI Agents. This attorney stated that she wanted to protect the constitutional rights of the Indians under arrest but was stopped from further approaching them by a FBI Agent.

[ ] stated that a brief exchange of words took place between the attorney and the Agent and then the attorney returned to her vehicle. He said that the convoy was then allowed to pass the road block after the vehicles were searched and they drove to the trading post at Wounded Knee where the food was unloaded.

At this point, [ ] met the group and took a tour of the Wounded Knee compound.

[ ] said that he went inside of the trading post and observed a group of approximately 10 - 15 whites and Negroes boarding up the air vents and windows. He said that he was told by an Indian that approximately 40 armed men stayed in the trading post at night. He said that he then walked across the street to a trailer house which he was told was the main American Indian Movement headquarters and was where RUSSELL MEANS stayed.

While waiting for MEANS to come outside, an Indian male approached him and said that he was

the assistant chief of security, but did not further identify himself and asked [ ] what he wanted. He also ordered [ ] to have the telephone lines into the village prepared so that they could receive some important incoming telephone calls.

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[ ] said that he told him what his mission was at Wounded Knee and the Indian replied with obscenities and left the area.

RUSSELL MEANS then came outside the trailer and spoke with two Indian reporters for about 20 minutes and then came over to [ ] who gave MEANS the message from his family. [ ] said that on the several occasions he observed MEANS at Wounded Knee he observed him to be extremely tense and nervous all of the time. He said he never heard MEANS or any other American Indian Movement leader make any speeches while he was there nor did he hear any statements of American Indian Movement policy or intentions concerning the Wounded Knee take over.

[ ] said that he next went to the museum building on which hung a sign proclaiming it to be the Security Headquarters. He and [ ] who had since joined him went inside the museum and saw only male Indians inside. All persons in the museum were armed and [ ] said he observed no communications equipment at all.

He stated that everything was being removed from the museum by the Indians and many of the artifacts were actually being burned as fuel.

On the east wall of the building (inside), [ ] stated he saw a large picture of a military tank or armored personnel carrier. Immediately next to this picture hung a diagram depicting what appeared to be instructions on how to manufacture and/or detonate an explosive device that was similar in appearance to a World War II German "potato masher" hand grenade.

[ ] stated that he got the distinct impression that there may have been a class held in this building on the methods to be used when attacking a mechanized vehicle, however, this impression was never confirmed by action.

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At this point, [ ] stated that every Indian he saw in the village, he estimated he observed 70 - 100, was armed with either a rifle, shotgun, pistol or a knife. He stated, however, he never saw any explosives or heavy equipment such as machine guns.

He said he saw one M-16 rifle, one M-1 Garand and several tear gas canisters. [ ] said that most of the weapons he observed were lever action rifles, revolvers and automatic pistols. He said he saw no women with weapons but did observe a boy he estimated was approximately 12 years old wearing a shoulder holster and a revolver.

He said that [ ] told him the Indians had planned to make a last ditch stand if necessary at the Catholic Church. The women and the unarmed children would be placed inside and all male Indians in the village would surround the church and fight.

[ ] also said that twenty people per night were allegedly sneaking into Wounded Knee by following gullies, drainage ditches and river beds and that some of these people were supposed to be bringing in various types of weapons.

[ ] related that he personally believes that the majority of the American Indian Movement leaders are convinced there will be a pitched battle between the Indians and government forces at Wounded Knee before the occupation ends.

He said the rank and file members do not really know what is going on and will do what the leaders tell them and the younger people feel that they are playing some kind of game and are unaware or unconcerned about the possible consequences of their actions.

He stated that when he left Wounded Knee at about 1:45 p.m., he took with him a white doctor from Seattle, Washington, who never gave his name, a pregnant woman and her husband, and another unknown Indian male carrying a suitcase who had in his possession a pass written by an American Indian Movement leader which would allow this Indian to return to the village after traveling for some unknown purpose to Rapid City, South Dakota.

He said the two Indian males were temporarily detained at the FBI road block upon leaving Wounded Knee and the Indian with the pass hid this pass under the car seat while at the road block and later returned to the Episcopal Church in Pine Ridge and recovered this pass.

[redacted] said that he took the woman and the doctor to the Bureau of Indian Affairs hospital and then returned himself to the Episcopal Church.

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At the church, [redacted] to travel to Rushville, Nebraska, and purchase 100 pounds of lye ostensibly for the use in the sanitary facilities at Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated that he drove to Rushville, as requested, but could not locate the required amount of lye and, therefore, returned without any to Pine Ridge, at approximately 5:45 p.m.

At this time, he said [redacted] came to the church and advised all of those present that all National Council of Churches representatives and other volunteers would have to leave the church area. No reason was given for this by [redacted] but the indication was that the tribal government at Pine Ridge objected to their activities.

[redacted] said that only four people, not counting himself, would be allowed to remain but that they should obtain quarters nearby so as to be available if needed.



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[ ] said that [ ] and his three ministers went to the Methodist parsonage in Hay Springs, Nebraska, and he followed them there.

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He then went back to the Rainbow Motel for the rest of the night.

[ ] then said on Sunday, March 18, 1973, he drove then from Hay Springs to Palmer, Nebraska, where [ ] was allegedly going to meet someone driving a Winnebago motor home which would be taken to Pine Ridge for the use of [ ]. This vehicle was supposedly donated by the Winnebago dealership at Forest City, Iowa, for this particular use.

[ ] said that he dropped [ ] off at the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Palmer and drove straight to Sioux City, Iowa, arriving at 5:00 p.m.

[ ] advised that while in Wounded Knee he saw several Indians from Sioux City, Iowa, that he was familiar with and stated that he would furnish their identities as well as the identities of all the United Methodist Church ministers at Wounded Knee at a later date.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted] was interviewed at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police Station, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and prior to any questioning, [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and that they desired to interview him concerning his participation in a Crime on a Government Reservation - Conspiracy.

[redacted] was advised of his rights by Special Agent [redacted] and he waived his rights by executing an Advice of Rights; Waiver of Rights Form.

[redacted] advised that he left his residence in Toyon, California, with the purpose of hitchhiking to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] stated he was traveling with his [redacted] and that they arrived in Wounded Knee the day the authorities lifted the roadblocks. [redacted] stated he remained in Wounded Knee until tonight when he tried to walk out and was arrested by the BIA Policemen.

[redacted] advised that while he was in Wounded Knee, he was assigned to the Maintenance Squad. [redacted] stated that everyone in the camp is put on one of four squads: Security, Maintenance, Housing and Cooking. He said that on the Maintenance Squad he was assigned duties to build bunkers, dig latrines and trenches. [redacted] declined to furnish any information on the location of the bunkers or trenches.

[redacted] advised that there are approximately 250 individuals in the camp and approximately 100 males are on the Security Squad. [redacted] stated that the men on the Security Squad man the bunkers. He said they are given passes to identify them as members of the Security Squad. [redacted] advised that he saw one AR-47 leaning against the wall in the Security Office. He said he has never seen an M-16, M-60, or .50 caliber machinegun in the area. [redacted] said he heard that they had dynamite but had never seen any. [redacted] stated he has seen molotov cocktails at the bunkers. He advised that the Security Squad changes shifts at the bunkers every six or eight hours. He said that the relieving shift uses the

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SA [redacted]

and

SA [redacted]

aka [redacted]

Date dictated

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weapons of the ones being relieved. [redacted] said there are approximately 20 white males on the Security Squad.

[redacted] was exhibited photographs of MEANS, BANKS, BISSONETTE, and CAMP and he advised that he observed all of them in the camp on March 20, 1973.

[redacted] stated the reason he left the camp was because things started getting too heavy. [redacted] related that you are supposed to check with the Security Squad before you leave.

The following description was obtained:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted] California
Height	5'10"
Weight	155
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Residence	[redacted] [redacted] California
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Drivers License Number	[redacted] [redacted] Michigan
Parents	[redacted] California [redacted] [redacted] California

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 3/21/73

[redacted] RUSSELL MEANS, advised that RUSSELL MEANS is very interested in the present state of the petition that was delivered to STAN LYMAN, Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pine Ridge, calling for the suspension of the present constitution and existing government. It is her understanding that if this petition is accepted as legal, RUSSELL MEANS will lay down his arms and surrender to Federal Agents.

[redacted] stated that RICHARD WILSON is planning to take to court undercharges of fraud those individuals who presented the petition to LYMAN. Those individuals are herself, [redacted]. She said it is her understanding that WILSON has until April 2, 1973, fifteen days after the petition was presented to contest the petition. She understands that RUSSELL MEANS intends to hold out until that day believing that this petition will solve their grievances against the local government. She also said that she understands that by April 2, 1973, the petition will go into effect.

She said that RUSSELL MEANS told her that the real enemy here is not the Federal Agents but RICHARD WILSON and his men. She said if the people of Wounded Knee lay down their arms they fear reprisals on the part of WILSON and his men. She said she heard that WILSON has put a \$500.00 bounty on RUSSELL MEANS's braids.

[redacted] said that beginning on Sunday March 25, 1973, through Wednesday March 28, 1973, [redacted] called Better Government intends to hold a series of meetings in order to explain to the people the provisions of the petition and to enlist their support behind the petition. These meetings will be held at the following times at the following places:

Sunday March 25, 1973, at 10:00 a.m., a meeting at Calico Hall for the people of Pine Ridge, Oglala, Calico and #4.

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by SA [redacted] /spr Date dictated 3/21/73

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At 6:00 p.m., March 25, 1973, for the [redacted] of the Allen District at the [redacted]

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On Monday March 26, 1973, at 9:00 a.m., for the people of Slim Buttes, location unknown at present. At 6:00 p.m. at Martin, location unknown at present.

Tuesday March 27, 1973, at 9:00 a.m., at Batesland in the [redacted] Lake, present location unknown. At 10:00 a.m., Wapkomni home of [redacted]. 6:00 p.m., Wamblee at the [redacted]

Wednesday at 9:00 a.m., in Porcupine at the Porcupine Community Center if they can get it. 1:00 p.m. for the people of Manderson and Wounded Knee at the Manderson School. 6:00 p.m., Kyle at the [redacted]

She requested Justice Department representation at these meetings for the purpose of preventing reprisals on the part of RICHARD WILSON.

She said on March 8, 1973, nine council members resigned. She said fourteen council members are required for the council to meet. On March 10, 1973, six or seven council members were brought by force to a council meeting in order to establish the necessary quorum. The following is a list of those who she said resigned on March 8, 1973:

[redacted]  
ROBERT KEITH

DAVE LONG  
[redacted]

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She requested that she be kept informed concerning the current status of the petition. She said she would try to communicate that information to RUSSELL MEANS.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date March 23, 1973

[redacted]  
[redacted] currently residing at [redacted]

Iowa, [redacted] Doug Photography, advised he traveled on March 19 and 20, 1973, to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to take photographs for the "Pax Newspaper", an underground-type publication in Des Moines, Iowa.

[redacted] advised he, in the [redacted] Pax staff, departed Des Moines at 10:00 p.m., on March 19, 1973, and traveled via [redacted] to Sioux City, Iowa, where they met [redacted] a Santee Sioux Indian, approximately 25 years old, who resides at [redacted] Iowa.

[redacted] she has relatives in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area and identified one of these relatives as "FLOWERS", not further identified, who has been taking guns and ammunition to the Indians at Wounded Knee via Manderson Road. [redacted] she has been to Wounded Knee on two or three occasions and indicated "FLOWERS" is well known to the Indians in the Wounded Knee area.

[redacted] indicated he and company arrived at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, at approximately 10:15 a.m., on March 20, 1973, and were taken to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Headquarters where they were instructed that they would be required to obtain a "press pass" from the Department of the Interior. [redacted] indicated he obtained the "press pass of the day" from [redacted] the Department of the Interior, and was then escorted to Roadblock #1 where he and company were searched by FBI personnel.

[redacted] stated that he [redacted] then traveled to Indian Roadblock #1, where they were again searched and taken to the "Trading Post" near the "Security Building" where they were instructed to wait for an Indian identified as [redacted] the alleged Indian in [redacted]

[redacted]  
In approximately twenty minutes [redacted] arrived and instructed [redacted] and company to sign a form which [redacted]

On 3/22/73 at Des Moines, Iowa File # OM 176-75

MP 70-6332

by SA [redacted] dsa [redacted] Date dictated 3/23/73

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referred to as a "security form", indicating that [ ] was not a member of any law enforcement agency or an informant of any law enforcement agency and was, in fact, a legitimate representative of the news media.

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[ ] were questioned by [ ] about the "Pax Newspaper". [ ] indicated that he desired [ ] to present some form of press credentials which would bear his photograph. [ ] of course, could not comply and was instructed to remain in the Trading Post area for a brief period of time while [ ] departed.

While waiting at the Trading Post, [ ] observed several Indians sleeping and resting and was warned by two Indian girls in that building not to photograph the inside or the immediate outside area where the "security building" is located.

[ ] stated he observed on the wall of the Trading Post an 11" by 14" drawing showing the construction and setting of blasting caps in dynamite and military explosives. On that same wall was a map of the Wounded Knee area entitled "Independent Oglala Sioux Nation". This map showed the so-called bunkers, gun emplacements, and a 300 yard demilitarized zone.

In the Trading Post, [ ] observed two desks located directly in front of the door of the Trading Post. The second desk farthest from the door was the area where so-called "marriage certificates" were issued by the Independent Oglala Sioux Nation.

Beneath the first desk [ ] observed a "porto-file" which contained by [ ] observation the list of squads, their leaders, duty hours and work assignments. [ ] noted these instructions indicated the Indians at the Wounded Knee area were broken down into three eight-hour shifts, each having three squads, which the Indians referred to as platoons.

To the rear of desk number one, [ ] observed a metal filing cabinet which contained several walkie-talkie



radios, which an unidentified Indian in the Trading Post told him were used to monitor the frequencies of the radios used by the FBI. One of these walkie-talkies was marked with a piece of white adhesive tape and labeled in marking pen with the letter "S", which this Indian told [ ] was the special frequency being utilized by the FBI.

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[ ] advised he was then taken into the security building where he was instructed to wait for [ ]. While waiting in the "security building", [ ] observed a young Indian male removing the primers from shotgun shells and cutting the casings to obtain the gun powder in the shells. [ ] observed this Indian tape these primers to sticks of dynamite and place these sticks of dynamite in tan-colored plastic garbage cans. In this building, [ ] observed approximately eight to ten sticks of dynamite in the possession of this Indian.

After approximately 15 to 20 minutes, [ ] entered the security building and told [ ] he had been "approved" and took him across the dirt road from the Trading Post to the vicinity of the CBS News trailer. At this time [ ] an Indian press pass entitled "I Am An Indian" and from the vicinity of this CBS News trailer, [ ] obtained the following items:

- (1) A press release dated March 20, 1973
- (2) An undated press release labeled "Number Two"
- (3) A document entitled, "Arrangement for the Resolution of the Current Situation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota"
- (4) A press release dated March 19, 1973
- (5) An undated press release noted as Item Number Five

[ ] warned him to stay away from the so-called "sacred area" and told [ ] that if he was

found visiting or photographing these bunker areas he would be shot. [ ] was also told to stay away from the tent in front of the so-called sacred area and to stay away from all roadblocks.

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[ ] was then led away from the CBS trailer by another Indian, not further identified, who told him that his "story" would have to be checked further by the American Indian Movement (AIM) security force. [ ] observed this Indian return to the vicinity of the CBS trailer and enter the trailer in the company of [ ]

Shortly thereafter [ ] returned to [ ] took him into the Trading Post and demanded the telephone number of an individual who would vouch for his credibility as a member of the news media.

[ ] advised he provided the telephone number of the printer for the "Pax Newspaper". This printer is located in Jefferson, Iowa, and is the publisher of the "Jefferson Dee and Herald" newspaper. Shortly after [ ] completed this call, he told [ ] that all white people were suspect and that he wanted to make sure that [ ] and company were legitimate.

[ ] stated that [ ] appeared convinced of his credibility at this point and issued him a visa to return to the Independent Oglala Sioux Nation, this [ ] with an expiration date of [ ]

After obtaining this visa, [ ] and company were allowed to wander in the entire Wounded Knee area and again observed three or four Indians carrying tan plastic sacks toward the bunker area, the same colored plastic sacks [ ] had previously observed to contain dynamite. These Indians told [ ] he was not permitted to photograph them or the tan colored sacks.

Later in the day, [ ] observed several Indians carrying pipes ranging in length from five to six feet and from four to five inches in diameter. One of the Indians

(not further identified) told [ ] that these pipes were decoys to appear to be bazookas and that these decoys were used to frighten the helicopters which were periodically flying over the Wounded Knee area.

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Concerning other decoy armaments, [ ] advised that in the vicinity of a burned out bridge near Indian Roadblock #3 there appeared to be a "field artillery piece"; however, when [ ] was able to get closer to this device he discovered it was merely an axle from a car with a metal pipe resting on it, which an Indian in the vicinity admitted to be a decoy and a phony piece of equipment. This Indian also told [ ] he would not be permitted to photograph this "decoy".

[ ] stated he had in his possession his camera and was able to take the following photographs:

- (1) One photograph of Roadblock #3; and
- (2) One photograph of Bunker #2.

[ ] noted these bunkers were made of poured concrete; these building materials had been confiscated by the Indians from nearby construction equipment and were utilized in preparing these fortifications. [ ] stated he personally observed many of these bunkers to contain shoulder weapons, which appeared to be AK-47s and noted that the ammunition in these bunkers appeared to be of the armor piercing type.

Other photographs taken by [ ] are described as follows:

- (1) One photograph of Bunker #1 from the road.
- (2) One photograph of overall view of Wounded Knee from Roadblock #1. [ ] advised the Indians used the abbreviation RB #1).
- (3) Concrete gun emplacements east of Bunker #1.

- (4) One photograph of the unidentified Indian male who had previously been placing dynamite in tan plastic bags.
- (5) Four miscellaneous photographs of various areas inside Wounded Knee.
- (6) One photograph of a white female alleged to be a Federal fugitive from the State of Oregon. [ ] described this white female as being approximately 25 years old, 5'7", brown hair, brown eyes, wearing glasses, and who was in the company of three other white males; one known as "MIKE" and a second one known as "The Hippie".

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[ ] stated he observed the vehicle which these Indians were utilizing in the Wounded Knee area and recalled it to have been bearing a current Oregon license plate. [ ] stated he could not recall the make or model of this vehicle and noted he had photographed it and noted that the roll of film containing this photograph had been lost at the barricade upon his departure from Wounded Knee.

Other photographs taken by [ ] are described as:

Photograph of an unidentified Indian constructing spears.

A photograph of vehicles in the Wounded Knee area.

One side view photograph of RUSSELL MEANS.

One photograph of an unidentified Indian male with a horse standing next to a pickup truck - camper.

One photograph of two Indians lying down beside weapons.

One photograph of an unidentified Indian constructing spears sitting next to the previously-mentioned white male known as "The Hippie".

One photograph of a shed where ammunition was allegedly stored.

Two photographs of caterpillar tractors abandoned by the construction company at Wounded Knee.

One photograph of the tool shed where weapons were allegedly kept.

[ ] stated he counted approximately 23 rifles, ranging in caliber from .22 to 30.06 and, in addition, observed the following weapons which he described as follows:

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- (1) One M-1 rifle;
- (2) Two M-14 rifles;
- (3) Three AK-47s;
- (4) Six shotguns; and
- (5) An assortment of small caliber pistols and numerous boxes of shotgun shells.

[ ] stated that at Bunker #1 he observed what appeared to be a .50 caliber machine gun and noted in Bunker #3 a weapon which he described as a Browning automatic rifle.

[ ] stated that upon his arrival in the Wounded Knee area all of the gasoline except for one or two gallons was siphoned from the gas tank and he was told by the Indians at the Indian roadblock where this was done that this gasoline was being taken over for the Independent Oglala Nation. This Indian, not further identified, told [ ] "CBS newsmen fill up their tank every time they leave the Wounded Knee area and have supplied us with plenty of gasoline."

[ ] stated he observed a sign in the Trading Post which stated, "We are all going to die eventually, let's

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Go it together at Wounded Knee, 1890 - 1973." After returning to the Trading Post at this time he observed two Indian females, both approximately 20 to 25 years of age, tearing rags and placing them in bottles for what appeared to be Molotov cocktails.

[ ] observed a late model Rambler automobile bearing New York license plates, not identified, which [ ] advised he had been told belonged to an Iroquois Indian, who [ ] was told had been taking people out of Wounded Knee via Manderson Road and returning with ammunition and weapons. [ ] stated he recalled the Indian who mentioned this to him also stated that there was a secret entrance for Wounded Knee between Roadblock #2 and Roadblock #3, and noted that Indians were able to come in or leave Wounded Knee in the late evening or early morning with guns and ammunition. This Indian told [ ] that the flares from the helicopters did not illuminate this area.

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In Bunker #2, [ ] observed approximately 15 hand grenades which he described as the old World War II style, the body molded in sections for fragmentation rather than having a smooth surface.

[ ] stated he was told by an Indian in Bunker #2 that the Indian guards at Roadblock #3 have been known to sneak up on the FBI Agents at FBI Roadblock #2 and have listened to the Agents' conversation at night. This Indian mentioned to [ ] that the individuals at Wounded Knee were quite hopeful that there would be nation-wide protests by white radical students and individuals to show sympathy for their cause at Wounded Knee.

This Indian, at Bunker #2, told [ ] that the Indians in Wounded Knee have a "morale problem" due to the colds and sickness and the fact that after three weeks a good number of the Indians have lost their desire to remain and "fight it out."

[ ] noted that [ ] had told him that CARTER CAMP had left Wounded Knee during the week of March 12 - 16, 1973, because of some type of domestic problem.

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This Indian, which [ ] met in Bunker #2, told him of the Indians so-called "plan of retreat". This Indian related that dynamite and explosives had been buried in various areas of Wounded Knee, particularly under the floor of the church located in the Wounded Knee area, and that it was the plan if the Indians were to be overrun that they would completely demolish the area rather than turn it over to the Federal Government. [ ] stated that he later visited Bunkers #3 and #4 and through conversation with the Indians in these bunkers more or less confirmed this "plan of retreat".

[ ] stated that all three of the Indians with whom he spoke mentioned the fact that they were "faking out the Feds and the pigs" by making them think they have more guns and ammunition than they really have. [ ] stated, again, that he saw no authentic artillery pieces, bazookas, and noticed very little ammunition for the AK-47s or the 30.06 rifles.

[ ] stated he and his party departed Wounded Knee approximately 4:00 or 5:00 p.m., on Tuesday, March 20, 1973, and returned to Des Moines, Iowa, at approximately 4:00 a.m., on March 21, 1973.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 4/4/73

On March 28, 1973, a series of photographs were displayed to [redacted] by SA [redacted]. The photographs of the following individuals were selected by [redacted] as being in Wounded Knee as of March 27, 1973, when [redacted] left the compound:

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1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]
4. PEDRO BISSONETTE
5. [redacted]
6. [redacted]
7. RUSSELL MEANS
8. MILO W. GOLDS
9. [redacted]
10. [redacted]
11. CARTER CAMP
12. [redacted]
13. DENNIS BANKS
14. STAN HOLDER
15. CLYDE BELLECOURT
16. [redacted]
17. [redacted]

Interviewed on 3/28/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] :erb Date dictated 3/29/73



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/30/73

Date of transcription

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[redacted] reviewed various  
photographs and identified the following individuals  
as being observed in Wounded Knee during the period  
of his stay from March 18 to March 27, 1973:

[redacted]  
RUSSELL MEANS  
MILO W. GOINGS  
CLYDE H. BELLECOURT

[redacted]  
JOHN MILFORD THOMAS  
CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP

Interviewed on 3/28/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAs [redacted] mbw Date dictated 3/29/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/27/73

Date of transcription

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[redacted]  
[redacted] Missouri, was interviewed at his place of employment at 1133 Doctor Martin Luther King Drive (fifth floor) in St. Louis, Missouri and he furnished the following information:

He is [redacted] for United Press International Corp in this capacity he was assigned to and was working in and around Wounded Knee, South Dakota from March 3 to March 13, 1973.

The Indians occupying Wounded Knee did not place any restrictions on him while he was covering the events there and taking photographs. He worked out of the Sacred Heart Church in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, which was located across the street from the Bureau of Indian Affairs office.

On March 3 or March 4, 1973, he photographed an Indian holding a rifle who was identified as [redacted]  
[redacted]

On March 7, 1973, the Reverend [redacted] appeared in Wounded Knee and was escorted by an Indian carrying what was later described to [redacted] as an M-16 automatic rifle. He photographed this Indian but did not obtain his identity. A photograph similar to his picture appeared on page 17 of Time magazine issue dated March 10, 1973.

[redacted] and some other newsmen stayed inside of a stucco church just east of the trading post in Wounded Knee. On March 8, 1973 at about daylight, he heard an airplane outside and watching several other newsmen inside, he went outside and observed the plane and started walking towards it. When he got closer to the plane he observed two white males just getting into the plane and the plane immediately

Interviewed on 3/26/73 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 157-5315

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Date dictated 3/27/73

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taxied down the road and took off. He did not see anyone get off the plane and he did not see any food or supplies being unloaded. He took a photograph of the plane as it took off. He did not see the subjects who were inside the plane well enough to be able to identify them. He later heard that beans and flour had been brought in by this airplane, but he was never able to verify this.

On March 11, 1973, he observed another automatic weapon later described to him as a "GPK or NPJ 4.9 millimeter (phonetic)." This firearm had a large flared end on the barrel but did not have a clip attached while he observed it. This gun was further described by unknown individuals as the type used by the Israeli Army. He did not photograph this weapon or the owner.

On March 12, 1973, he observed the Indians arresting some men identified as postal inspectors. The Indians took these men inside the museum building in Wounded Knee and took two .38 caliber pistols from them. The Indians then opened the trunk of the inspectors' vehicle and removed a .38 snubnose revolver from a briefcase found inside the trunk. The postal inspectors said that they wanted to see the condition of the post office in Wounded Knee. These men were later released by the Indians after holding them for approximately 1 to 1½ hours.

He observed numerous molotov cocktails inside Wounded Knee and while he was there several alleged accidental gunfirings took place, one of which transpired several feet from him when an individual

accidentally discharged a shotgun into the ceiling of a building he was in. He never observed any firearms training or target practice, and he never observed any Indians shooting at or towards Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents or United States Marshals.

[redacted] stated that he is solely a photographer and he conducted no interviews at Wounded Knee.

He said he could only identify these three Indians who were the American Indian Movement leaders at Wounded Knee:

DENNIS BANKS;  
CARTER CAMP;  
RUSSELL MEANS.

BANKS was the only one of those three whom he observed with a firearm, and this firearm (a small revolver) was carried by BANKS on his hip.

The United Press International (UPI) Headquarters in New York requires that he mail them the negatives of all photographs he has taken on a daily basis from wherever he is assigned. All photographs which he took at Wounded Knee are the property of United Press International and cannot be released without a subpoena or orders from United Press International Headquarters in New York City. These photographs or their negatives are kept by United Press International in their New York library for many years.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/28/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] California, telephone [redacted], was interviewed at the Pine Ridge Command Post by Special Agents [redacted] who identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] was interviewed subsequent to his arrival at road block one, Big Foot Trail, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, having escaped from the custody of the Indians occupying Wounded Knee. [redacted] furnished the following information freely and voluntarily:

[redacted] currently on assignment for KTTV Metro Media Television, 8304 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, to cover the events relating to the Indian occupation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

On the evening of March 24, 1973, [redacted] left Los Angeles, California, with [redacted] who is employed by KTTV. Both men arrived in Rapid City, South Dakota, on March 25, 1973. [redacted] had previously made arrangements with [redacted] and [redacted] who had agreed to drive [redacted] from Rapid City to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Having previously been cleared by the FBI to enter Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted] covered a news conference held by American Indian Movement (AIM) representatives that day, with [redacted] handling the sound and [redacted] acting as cameraman.

After the coverage, [redacted] that DENNIS BANKS, an AIM leader, was arresting both [redacted]. At approximately 3:30 PM. BANKS arrested and subsequently interrogated both [redacted] was not sure of the purpose of their arrest, he believed it related to a previous problem between [redacted] and the AIM over [redacted] coverage of the AIM takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) headquarters in Washington, D.C. BANKS demanded that [redacted] pay AIM financial remuneration out of the profit [redacted] made on the film footage taken during the aforementioned occupation of BIA headquarters, Washington, D.C. [redacted] also learned that [redacted] and (FNU) WILSON, [redacted] of the Oglala Sioux, had formed a production company (name

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unrecalled), the purpose of which was to photograph AIM activities and demonstrations and distribute the film for profit.

Subsequent to the interrogation, BANKS advised that [redacted] were free to leave Wounded Knee and that [redacted] would be detained. [redacted] at this time approached [redacted] furnishing him with various telephone numbers of individuals who were to be advised of [redacted] predicament and whereabouts.

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As [redacted] a piece of paper with telephone numbers on it, a male Indian, whom [redacted] referred to as "SCAR FACE," rushed forward, brandishing a nine-inch knife and grabbed the paper from [redacted] demanding an explanation as to what the numbers represented. [redacted] furnished the following description of "SCAR FACE:"

Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Age	35
Height	5'8"
Weight	165
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Long scar from corner of left eye to chin
Characteristics	Aggressive, belligerent, homicidal
Weapon	Large nine-inch knife

CLYDE BELLECOURT rushed forward and apologetically interceded on behalf of [redacted] and attempted to calm down "SCAR FACE;" however, DENNIS BANKS intervened by threatening and verbally accosting [redacted]. During the argument that ensued, a white male stepped forward with a 12-gauge double-barrel (over and under) shotgun, pointing it in [redacted] face, with the hammer cocked. [redacted] furnished the following descriptive data concerning this white male who accosted him with the shotgun, whom [redacted] later heard referred to as "SHANTY" (PH):

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	Possibly Irish
Age	35
Height	5'5"

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Weight	140
Build	Medium
Hair	Blond, long
Characteristics	Blond moustache, long, bushy sideburns; claimed to be Vietnam veteran
Weapon	30.06 rifle with a high-powered scope equivalent to a 500 mm lens

After [ ] confrontation with BANKS [ ] it developed that he had been held prisoner by AIM and that [ ] would be allowed to leave. A white male AIM attorney, whom [ ] described as being 45 years of age, 5'8" in height, 170 pounds, with thin, balding black hair and a gray goatee, was present during [ ] argument and subsequent "arrest." [ ] realizing that this man was an attorney - officer of the court, beseeched him to intercede on his behalf; however, that his efforts proved futile. [ ] observed this attorney subsequently talking with [ ] BANKS, BELLECOURT, and CARTER CAMP, at a meeting held in what the Indians refer to as the security building in Wounded Knee. After this meeting, [ ] told [ ] that he had rectified the problem and told [ ] that he would have to spend the night in Wounded Knee and that [ ] would leave immediately and take the film, and would return to Wounded Knee the next morning.

[ ] explained about the 4:30 PM curfew imposed by the FBI on newsmen, but [ ] said that he would straighten it out; however, [ ] refused to give the film to [ ]. At this point, BANKS intervened with "SHANTY" and two other individuals, all of whom were armed, and took the film from [ ] at gunpoint. [ ] then asked BANKS for the film and at the attorney's behest, BANKS returned the film to [ ]. [ ] started to pick up his equipment to leave with [ ] however, before he was finished, [ ] had left the security building and when [ ] rushed to [ ] who was in the car with the attorneys, BANKS and "SHANTY" and "SCAR FACE" stopped him, and he was subsequently placed in a shack with a pot-bellied stove which the Indians referred to as the "jail." [ ] was handcuffed and chained to the stove in this shack, and for the next few days, received only meager rations, usually provided him by an elderly Indian chief who slept on a mattress in this shack.

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During [ ] incarceration, he was constantly watched by "SCAR FACE" and/or various other guards, one of whom [ ] became quite friendly with. This friendly [ ] was known to [ ] who intervened on several occasions in behalf of [ ] preventing [ ] from being abused by "SCAR FACE." During subsequent conversations with [ ] which included deep topics such as philosophy, psychology, and the like, [ ] learned to regard [ ] as well-educated and very well-spoken. He was under the impression that [ ] was a current or past student at Colorado State University. [ ] on one occasion, showed [ ] an article appearing in an Indian publication which was addressed to, as best [ ] can recall, an individual named [ ] Colorado. [ ] did not know if [ ] was identical to LEROY CHARLES, addressee of this publication. [ ] furnished the following description of [ ]

Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Age	30
Height	6'2"
Weight	200
Build	Slender
AIM Title	[ ] AIM
	security force at Wounded Knee

Another individual who occasionally guarded [ ] was an unknown Indian who carried a 30.06 rifle with an infra-red scope. This Indian was a constant companion of "SHANTY" mentioned above, and is described as follows:

Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Age	33
Height	5'8"
Weight	175
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Weapon	30.06 rifle with infra-red scope



[ ] remained chained in the "jail" until approximately 4:00 PM on March 27, 1973, at which time BANKS ordered that he be unchained; however, [ ] was still under arrest and "SCAR FACE" remained on constant vigil, following [ ] everywhere he went.

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[ ] was told by BANKS that he (BANKS) had been gone from Wounded Knee for the previous two days and for this reason, the security force, without specific instructions from BANKS, would not authorize [ ] to be unchained.

During subsequent conversations with BANKS, [ ] was told that on March 25, 1973, a light aircraft landed at Wounded Knee, and that BANKS and possibly RUSSELL MEANS, left in this plane. BANKS claimed that upon departure, the aircraft was fired upon by Federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee, and the pilot had been shot twice in the left hip. BANKS' return to Wounded Knee on March 27, 1973, took place during the early morning hours, and [ ] assumed that BANKS had infiltrated through the Federal perimeter.

BANKS, at the time [ ] was unchained, suggested that he go to the "white house" and eat and relax. [ ] was given at this time the following items which he and [ ] had brought to Wounded Knee - a 35 mm camera, a battery-operated tape recorder, a light meter, and [ ] briefcase. The other equipment which [ ] brought to Wounded Knee; namely, cameras and electronic equipment, valued at approximately \$40,000, was retained by his captors.

At approximately 5:00 PM on March 27, 1973, [ ] witnessed the arrival of a light aircraft which he described as a red twin-engine Cessna. He overheard a female Indian who also witnessed the arrival of this plane, mention that it brought ammunition and food to Wounded Knee from an area outside Denver, Colorado. She also pointed out that the tail of this plane had been painted red, identifying it as an AIM aircraft. When this aircraft arrived, MEANS and BANKS drove out to meet the airplane; however, [ ] never learned the identity of nor did he observe the pilot.

At approximately 11:00 PM, March 27, 1973, BANKS had [ ] film an AIM press conference during which BANKS, MEANS and several female Indians from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, indulged in miscellaneous rhetoric relative to AIM goals and

accomplishments. [ ] although activating various portions of his equipment, merely went through the motions and did not actually film these events. Afterwards, [ ] ran some blank footage through his camera and turned the film over to a white female, who was utilized by AIM as a courier, who regularly smuggled film and tape recordings from Wounded Knee.

During the levity which followed this press conference (at which [ ] was the only media representative) PEDRO BISSONETTE and a group of approximately six of his followers, walked in and disarmed the BANKS faction in attendance.

[ ] explained that during his incarceration at Wounded Knee, he learned that the Indians occupying Wounded Knee were sharply divided into two major factions; the more radical being AIM members, who included DENNIS BANKS, CLYDE BELLECOMBE, CARTER CAMP, and another individual, who from conversations [ ] assumed to be the brother of either CAMP or MEANS (this individual described in detail below). The second faction who assumed a more moderate, peaceful profile, included RUSSELL MEANS, BISSONETTE, and the medicine man, CROW DOG.

[ ] described the unknown individual whom he believed was the brother of CAMP or MEANS as an individual with considerable influence among both of the feuding factions. This assumption on the part of [ ] was reinforced on numerous occasions when he would observe this unknown Indian enter a group and note the change in the disposition and demeanor of those present. [ ] advised that this Indian's dress and cleanliness indicated that he was a recent arrival in Wounded Knee, although he may have been there on previous occasions. [ ] furnished the following description of the aforementioned Indian:

Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Age	31
Height	6'
Weight	190
Hair	Black, conventional cut
Scars and Marks	Noticeably pock-marked face
Characteristics	Clean-cut, manicured fingernails, well spoken, military posture, neatly-pressed clothing

Moments after the BISSONETTE faction disarmed the BANKS group, AIM members from several of the posts around Wounded Knee rushed to the meeting with weapons, including AIM stalwarts "SCAR FACE" and SHANTY, who entered with weapons, and a "Mexican standoff" followed. Considerable discussion and an argument between the two groups followed during which BANKS claimed that the BISSONETTE group who was responsible for the current cease fire and the negotiations of that day with Federal representatives, had no authority to speak on behalf of the Indians occupying Wounded Knee. Apparently, BANKS refused to settle for anything less than complete victory relative to negotiations with the U.S. Government. It was during this heated discussion that [redacted] found an opportunity to flee, as "SCAR FACE" during the confrontation immediately moved to BANKS's side. [redacted] slipped past the Indian road block on Big Foot Trail which during the confrontation was manned only by two young Indian boys and subsequently came upon the FBI road block approximately 3/4s of a mile south of Wounded Knee along Big Foot Trail.

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On March 26, 1973, "SHANTY" removed several slats from the vents in the rafters of the Wounded Knee Church, museum and building referred to as the "white house," in order to utilize these vantage points while firing at Federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee.

On the morning of March 27, 1973, at approximately 6:00 AM, prior to any shots being fired into or out of Wounded Knee, [redacted] overheard "SHANTY" brag, "I got myself a pig. He went down beautiful, dead center." [redacted] description of "SHANTY'S" antics over "killing the pig" could be best paraphrased by interviewing Agents as maniacal exhilaration. From "SHANTY's" conversation, [redacted] assumed that this shooting of a Federal officer had occurred the previous night; namely, March 26, 1973.

During his captivity, [redacted] on several occasions heard individuals refer to a guide named "BLACK EYE" from nearby Madison or probably Manderson, South Dakota, who continually brought supplies through the Federal lines surrounded Wounded Knee. "BLACK EYE's" name was usually referred to in hushed tones, and [redacted] assumed that the Indians at Wounded Knee desired to protect "BLACK EYE's" identity.

On one occasion, specific date unrecalled, [redacted] overheard BANKS say that 30M rounds of ammunition, 40 cartons of cigarettes, as well as food, was due. On another occasion, this time the night of March 27, 1973, when BANKS claimed that large stash of provisions (not further described) had arrived. On each of these occasions, [redacted] was led to believe that "BLACK EYE" had led these supplies into Wounded Knee.

[redacted] identified a photograph of [redacted] as a highly intelligent individual in Wounded Knee whose responsibilities included [redacted] between the Indian outposts and the security building at Wounded Knee. Additionally, [redacted] had a radio at the security building which monitored FBI, BIA, as well as the walkie talkie transmissions. This radio, because of some faulty repairs, was not capable of transmitting messages. [redacted] believed that the Indian forces at Wounded Knee were utilizing a 78 or 7.8 kilocycle frequency for their communications. [redacted] also, near his desk in the security building, had a map on the wall of the Wounded Knee area, and this map appeared to depict a system of land mines for other explosive type devices surrounding Wounded Knee. From drawings on this board, [redacted] was able to determine that some or all of these bombs were of the home-made type, utilizing propane tank to which was attached two sticks of dynamite which could be electronically detonated from a remote position. [redacted] assumed that these bombs could be detonated individually or simultaneously from some unknown control panel; however, he never observed any such panel and admits that these devices might still merely be in a planning state.

[redacted] was shown numerous photographs furnished the FBI by various representatives of the news media which were taken during their coverage of the AIM occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Upon being shown photo number 27, identified by the number PRP031101, dated March 11, 1973, depicting three white males with arms raised surrounded by other individuals, [redacted] identified the white male in the lower left-hand corner, wearing a beret and carrying a rifle in his right hand, as being the individual he referred to above as "SHANTY" who made reference to "killing a pig." [redacted] advised that he is positive of this identification beyond any point of a doubt.

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[ ] also furnished a roll of 35 mm color film which he had taken while in Wounded Knee during his incarceration. This film was provided for whatever assistance it might be to the FBI.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 3/29/73

[redacted] was interviewed at Pine Ridge Jail, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. [redacted] was presented with FD-395, Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form, by Special Agent [redacted] which he stated he understood and signed.

[redacted] stated he arrived at Wounded Knee on March 10, 1973, in the company of [redacted]. He said the purpose was to bring food and medical supplies and also to bring materials concerning grand jury indictments. He stated at the time it appeared that negotiations were well in hand and that the people in Wounded Knee would probably have to appear before the grand jury and he intended to provide them with as much information as possible to aid them in testimony concerning their legal rights.

[redacted] stated he did not leave Wounded Knee because he feared arrest and as he is a pre-law student, an arrest might affect his future as a lawyer. He approached [redacted] to file a temporary restraining order which would allow him to leave Wounded Knee and not be subject to arrest. He stated he thinks this restraining order has been issued.

[redacted] stated the afternoon after he arrived, a van which he described as a Hertz Rent-A-Van, raced into the village at high speed. He stated he believes this van had taken part in the activities that led to the FBI agent being shot. He said he did not see the individuals emerge from the van as it stopped some distance from him. He stated the van was surrounded by newsmen and the possibility exists that some of them may know or have seen the individuals emerge from the van and be able to identify them. He stated he heard STAN HOLDER say to a group of people that there were three people in the van and that they were going to be punished for what they did. [redacted] stated HOLDER was very displeased with what these three individuals did as he, HOLDER, had gone to great lengths to get the cease fire and these guys blew it.

[redacted] stated he heard that STAN HOLDER had issued very strict orders last night, March 27, 1973, concerning the cease fire. He said HOLDER said even if someone climbs

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SA [redacted]  
SA [redacted]

and

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on top of your bunker and fires at you, do not fire back. He stated the fire fights have on occasion been started by people inside Wounded Knee. He said not all the fire fights, however, have been started by people inside Wounded Knee. He stated when they are started by people inside Wounded Knee, it is usually by young kids, punks, who want to start something. [ ] stated STAN HOLDER attempts to determine who did the shooting and punishes them by removing them from security if he is able to learn their identity. He said it is a rumor inside the village that some of these fire fights are provoked by individuals who creep between the Federal lines, in Wounded Knee and fire off a shot or two.

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[ ] described his activities while in Wounded Knee as spending most of his time reading and just talking to people. He stated on one occasion he cleaned a rifle which he described as a Model 788, 222 caliber, which was badly carbined up, probably the result of having been fired several times. He stated the individual who brought him the rifle did not know how to clean it and he showed him how. He said a few others came to him asking for help concerning cleaning weapons. He stated they usually had 306's or other weapons he did not know how to break down. [ ] stated he attempted to discourage these people as he had no intention of taking part in the militaristic side of the current struggle. He said he did observe 50 caliber machinegun ammunition but observed no machineguns there. He stated most of their weapons are .22, 306's, and other light rifles.

[ ] stated in his opinion, BANKS and MEANS are on ego trips. He said there is a certain amount of discontent among the men who occupy the trenches. He stated it is hard to explain this discontent. [ ] stated to an Indian to die in battle as religious significance. At the same time there is a reluctance on the part of the common defender to die for a cause that some believe is only an ego trip. He stated there are rumors that either HOLDER or CARTER CAMP may attempt a coup and take over the leadership. He said if this happens, either man would negotiate seriously. He stated BANKS and MEANS are more interested in capturing headlines and gaining publicity for themselves than in serious negotiating. [ ] stated STAN HOLDER is a very sincere person dedicated to the principals of AIM and not interested in self-glory. He said HOLDER has said on a couple occasions that he will not go to a white man's jail again that he will die first.

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[ ] stated he spent a great deal of time talking to the guys from the trenches. He said he told them if they want to die for the cause of the Indian people, this is not the place. He told them to die here would be to add glory to the names of BANKS and MEANS and not for the Indian people. He said the power struggle is between the Oglala-Sioux and BANKS.

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[ ] stated the night the United States Marshal was shot someone shot a cow, then there was a second shot and maybe a third. It was then quiet for a little while and then the Federal positions opened up.

[ ] advised the night before the Marshal was shot a man know as [ ] and some others thought that they saw some people moving outside the perimeter between themselves and the Federal lines.

He stated AIM's original intentions were to capture Wounded Knee, hold it for a day or two, get publicity for AIM, and then withdraw. He stated he thinks that BANKS and MEANS continued to hold Wounded Knee because it turned into an ego trip for them. He said a couple of days ago a census was taken in the village. He stated there were at that time about 350 people at Wounded Knee and he estimated about 2/3 or around 200 of these people would be willing to fight. He emphasized there is a certain amount of doubt on the part of many people as to what they would be fighting for, the Indian movement or the glory for BANKS and MEANS.

The following photographs were identified by [ ] as individuals he possibly saw in Wounded Knee but could not say that he could positively identify them:

[ ] Pennington County Sheriff's Office

[ ] November 7, 1972

[ ]  
February 6, 1973

[ ]  
February 10, 1973



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[REDACTED]  
February 10, 1973

[REDACTED]  
February 10, 1973

[REDACTED] Thurston County Sheriff's Office  
[REDACTED] February 14, 1973

[REDACTED] identified the following individuals from  
photographs taken by the news media:

Photo PRPO31101, dated 3/11/73, (UPI) DD/BRT:  
The individual standing behind three Government  
officials holding a rifle he identified as an indi-  
vidual whose first name starts with L and is a  
strange name. He said this individual has  
since left Wounded Knee.

Photo PRPO31102, dated 3/11/73, (UPI) DD/BRT:  
The Indian with his back to the camera  
carrying a rifle he identified as [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] then some other kind  
of animal.

Photo PRPO30203, dated 3/2/73, (UPI) DD/POOL  
1766697: Individual facing camera with rifle in  
right hand known as TACO, a Mexican American  
he believes is in charge of a bunker known  
as Pepper Hill.

The following information was obtained through  
observation and interview:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	[REDACTED] South Carolina
Height	5'10"
Weight	150
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

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Social Security #  
Residence

[Redacted]

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Scars and marks

[Redacted]  
New Mexico

Education

Student at University of New  
Mexico [Redacted]

Military service

[Redacted]

Parents

Stepfather - [Redacted]

Mother - [Redacted]

Parents recently moved to  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

No arrests.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription

4/2/73

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[redacted]  
[redacted] Wisconsin was interviewed by Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] at the Police Department, Winner, South Dakota, concerning his travel from Wisconsin to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] related the following concerning his travel and participation at Wounded Knee:

He advised he left Milwaukee on or about March 11, 1973, at 6:00 p.m., along with [redacted] an active member with the Milwaukee American Indian Information and Action Group, 1414 North 27th Street; [redacted]

[redacted] and several other individuals whom he is not acquainted. He advised he travelled in his 1964 Chevrolet station wagon, no license plates, along with three other vehicles. He advised that they went to Madison, Wisconsin, where they met a protestant [redacted] who gave [redacted] \$200, indicating there would be more at a later date.

They passed through Eau Claire, Wisconsin where they again stopped and picked up [redacted] and an unknown couple.

[redacted] advised that this group left Wisconsin without any guns, ammunition or any other weapons to his knowledge. They carried with them only food and a limited amount of medical supplies, consisting mainly of adhesive tape and bandages. He stated that while passing through Sioux Falls, South Dakota, [redacted] and [redacted] made purchases of sleeping bags, sweatshirts and additional canned food. [redacted] further advised that [redacted] made a telephone call from Sioux City to [redacted] who lives behind the Rosebud, South Dakota Hospital in the third trailer. [redacted] gave [redacted] instructions on how to get to his residence at Rosebud.

[redacted] advised a caravan reached Rosebud at approximately 10:00 p.m. on March 12, 1973 and went

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[redacted] South Dakota

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Interviewed on

at

File #

SAs

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directly to [redacted] residence. This same night [redacted] from Minneapolis took the caravan to old man CROW DOG's residence at Rosebud, which was heavily guarded, near the St. Francis Mission. [redacted] stated there was alot of talk at CROW DOG's concerning infiltrators into Wounded Knee. He did not recognize anyone at the residence other than members of his own party.

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On March 13, 1973, a [redacted] arrived at CROW DOG's and laid out a plan on how they would enter Wounded Knee through Porcupine. [redacted] had a South Dakota highway map and pinpointed the position of the FBI and U.S. Marshall roadblocks. The route they were to take was from Rosebud north to Norris then west and north to Wanblee, then proceed west to Sharp's Corner and then south to Porcupine. Upon arrival at Porcupine they were advised by [redacted] to meet at [redacted] residence. They arrived at [redacted] residence at approximately 5:00 or 6:00 p.m., March 13, 1973 and [redacted] saw a U-haul truck, not further identified, in his driveway which was partially filled with food stuffs. He also saw vehicles with Washington State and Oklahoma State plates not further identified. [redacted] stated they stayed at [redacted] residence for a few hours and then left for the community center at Porcupine.

Upon arrival at the center there were approximately 50 individuals. He recognized [redacted] a Mohawk medicine man from Oklahoma City, [redacted] from Milwaukee, and HOBART HORSE, a local Porcupine American Indian Movement (AIM) leader who resides next door to [redacted]. During his stay at the center there was an altercation with the local police department and federal agencies concerning an apparent stalled FBI vehicle where several assisting vehicles approached the center and detained those present while all agents departed the area. No arrests were made.

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[redacted] stated that while at the center an [redacted] with Porcupine AIM, kept emphasizing the importance of not drinking, abstinence of drugs and absolutely no weapons at the center. [redacted] stated that while at the center he did not see any weapons except a 22 rifle an unidentified woman from Colorado brought in and two 30-30s, one M2 carbine, a 5mm carbine and 2 22 revolvers, six or seven Indian males brought in from California. These weapons were taken by [redacted] and were each identified as to the owner and were taken to HORSE's residence.

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On March 16 1973 at approximately 6:30 p.m., [redacted] along with [redacted] and two Indian females from the Yakima Nation, Washington State, started to walk from HORSE's residence to Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated they entered Wounded Knee walking cross country east of Porcupine Road. They walked into Wounded Knee without being challenged by the FBI or the U.S. Marshalls or any Indian roadblock. They walked directly into the white church on a hill where the main floor was being used as a dormitory and the lower portion was used as a kitchen. They were informed there was a meeting going on at the trading post whereby [redacted] left the church and waled to the post while the two Indian females stayed to sleep. At the post RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS were talking concerning the importance of AIM and their responsibilities at Wounded Knee. STANLEY HOLDER, who [redacted] has known for several years, approached [redacted] and himself and welcomed them to Wounded Knee. HOLDER then told [redacted] to go to the white house directly across the street from the trading post. MEANS, BANKS, CARTER CAMP, HOLDER, CLYDE BELLECOURT, LEONARD CROW DOG, spiritual leader, [redacted] (phonetic) and VIC Last Name Unknown (LNU) went with them to the white house. [redacted] asked HOLDER "if this was the guy you got the blip on from Quick Silver.

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Messenger Service." HOLDER stated that it was and stated to [ ] that this service out of New York City "checked people out". During this time [ ] kept asking what this was all about but never received any answers. [ ] then approached [ ] and demanded to know who sent him to Wounded Knee and why. Then VIC LNU, an ex-con, pulled out a pistol and said "let me shoot him now". CARTER CAMP then said "let's off the (obscene) now, he's already seen too much". BANKS said no, let's wait until tomorrow. HOLDER then handcuffed [ ] after emptying his pockets, behind his back while VIC kept saying "let me kill him now, we've seen too many of our brothers sent to jail because of (obscene) like him." He was taken next door to what he determined to be the jail when he was put in shackles and then a rope was tied from his neck to his feet where they continuously told him they were going to kill him. He stated he was continuously guarded but could not identify any of the guards as they appeared in the United Press International (UPI) photographs which were shown him. This guard and others continuously told him for approximately 24 to 30 hours that he was going to be killed.

[ ] stated that the day after his detention he was visited by LEONARD CROW DOG who asked him for his wife's telephone number. [ ] asked CROW DOG repeatedly what was going on and what was going to happen to him. CROW DOG finally answered and stated he would not die. CROW DOG later returned and advised [ ] that he would work with him.

[ ] returned and spoke to [ ] on about the third day of custody, just before a firefight and told him if anyone was injured at Wounded Knee he would die.

On the third or fourth day of detention, [ ] was released to the custody of LEONARD CROW DOG. Under CROW DOG's supervision [ ] helped build a bunker along with OSCAR RUNNING BEAR, UPI photograph number PRP030408, near the southeast corner of the museum. He stated the bunker was approximately five to six feet in depth, about five feet deep and approximately ten feet long. The roof was supported and made by heavy timbers taken from a local construction

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site. [ ] also aided in building latrine holes in the rear perimeter.

After [ ] was released to CROW DOG, an Indian male by the name of [ ] from Fort Totten, North Dakota, was brought in the same jail as he was. No [ ] U.S. Marshalls. [ ] advised that [ ] was later released to the custody of [ ]

On the sixth or seventh day of custody he asked CROW DOG if he could move from the jail to a vacant room he had noticed during his work at the trading post. CROW DOG agreed.

On the eighth day a ceremony was held during the late evening. This ceremony, according to [ ] is called a Uwipi (phonetic). [ ] participated in the flesh sacrifice, which LEONARD CROW DOG, as the spiritual leader, stuck a needle into his arm and then cut the raised flesh off with a razor blade. This [ ] supposed was a sacrifice for the cause and he believed would help keep himself under good grace with CROW DOG. [ ] had several flesh cuts over both upper arms and shoulders which he stated were caused from the flesh sacrifice.

[ ] stated there was a rumor going around Wounded Knee to the effect that MILO W. GOINGS, Pennington County, South Dakota Sheriff's Office number 11041, was the Indian that shot SA CURTIS FITZGERALD. [ ] did not hear anything concerning the shooting of the U.S. Marshall.

On March 26, 1973 [ ] approached CROW DOG indicating his son's birthday was forthcoming and he wanted to leave the Wounded Knee area. [ ] stated that CROW DOG advised him to go ahead and take care of his family and to remember what happened at Wounded Knee.

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While at Wounded Knee he observed the following weapons:

one AK 47  
two or three automatic weapons  
several 30-30s and 30 odd six rifles  
numerous 22 caliber rifles

He stated there were by far more 22 caliber rifles than highpowered rifles. He only saw approximately 30 rifles which had scopes mounted. He did not see or hear an M50 machine gun nor did he see any armored vehicles. He stated that they are currently making spears at the woodshed behind the trading post.

[redacted] stated he heard talk that individuals were digging holes around the perimeter for dynamite booby traps. He stated he never saw any dynamite being placed in the holes nor did he see any dynamite or other explosives while at Wounded Knee.

On March 27, 1973, a red and white airplane, which [redacted] believed to be a Piper, landed at Wounded Knee. The only individual he recognized in the aircraft was [redacted] who was shot earlier at Wounded Knee in the stomach. He stated there were several cardboard boxes which were unloaded which contained sleeping bags and canned food. He stated there was one box which he was told contained a machine gun but others stated it contained ammunition for the 30-30 and 30 odd six rifles. [redacted] who has served in the military, stated the box appeared too small to contain a machine gun and thought perhaps it contained ammunition. The aircraft was on the ground only for approximately five to seven minutes and was thought this same pilot would return at a later date with more supplies.

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On March 27, 1973, he was cleared to leave Wounded Knee by CROW DOG. [ ] explained that he could not understand why the period of ten or eleven days changed their attitude concerning him. He felt CROW DOG had informed the other individuals concerning his being a source.

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[ ] departed Wounded Knee after receiving up to date information concerning the roadblock positions of the FBI and U.S. Marshalls. He exited between roadblocks four and five, west of Porcupine Road. He went directly to HORSE's residence at Porcupine in order to retrieve his vehicle which he left with [ ] who did not enter Wounded Knee. He was told at HORSE's residence that [ ] had left for Rosebud several days prior to his leaving Wounded Knee. [ ] stayed at HORSE's residence until March 29, 1973 when he obtained a ride to Rosebud. Upon arrival at Rosebud an unknown individual stated that he had received word from Wounded Knee on him and there were five or six individuals at Rosebud who wanted to kill him. He retrieved his vehicle and exited Rosebud en route east toward Milwaukee. He did recognize the following individuals from Milwaukee who were at Rosebud, HERBERT POWLESS, [ ]  
[ ]

Several mug shots were shown [ ] and he recognized the following as being in Wounded Knee as of March 27, 1973:

RUSSELL C. MEANS  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office  
Number 11048

CARTER CAMP  
FBI Number 108750G

PEDRO BISSONETTE

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DENNIS J. BANKS  
Minnesota State Prison  
Number 22695

STANLEY R. HOLDER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Pennington County Sheriff's Office

[REDACTED]

CLYDE BELLECOURT  
Hennepin County Sheriff's Office  
Number 09107

MILO W. GOINGS  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office  
Number 11041

[REDACTED] was shown 31 photographs taken by  
UPI photographers at Wounded Knee. He identified the  
following:

[REDACTED] left of  
photograph who appeared to be high up  
in AIM security.

[REDACTED] photographed on  
left holding an AK 47.

[REDACTED] stated he overheard BANKS and MEANS  
talking concerning the number of individuals at Wounded  
Knee. He overheard the figure of 341 currently at  
Wounded Knee but believes this figure to be inflated.

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He believed a more accurate estimate to be approximately 200 individuals, of which half would be women and children and the rest able-bodied men able to fight but not all had guns as there is a severe shortage of weapons and ammunition.

[redacted] advised that during his period at Wounded Knee the morale seemed high. He stated he heard news reports of a split in the leadership at Wounded Knee but he had not seen anything to verify this factionalism.

[redacted] is still very concerned for his life and felt AIM would definitely make an attempt on his life between Wounded Knee and Wisconsin.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/30/73

On March 28, 1973, [redacted] was interviewed at the Pine Ridge Police Department Jail, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised he had been stopped at 8:30 a.m. on such date by personnel manning a BIA roadblock as he attempted to leave Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He was transported to the jail by the arresting authorities.

[redacted] stated he entered Wounded Knee on Sunday, March 18, 1973, by walking across country to the left of Big Foot Trail. He subsequently approached an Indian bunker position on the outskirts of Wounded Knee and was stopped by a white male wearing a large caliber pistol on his belt (38 or 45). He was asked what he was doing there and responded he had come to help "you people".

He was then taken to the security office in Wounded Knee where he was questioned by PEDRO BISSONETTE who appeared to be in charge. BISSONETTE subsequently cleared [redacted] was given a 30-30 Winchester rifle and assigned to a bunker on the road leading out of Wounded Knee to the northwest. The bunker was constructed of cement blocks that were about chest high on the road and manned by eight men. They had 22 automatics, some shotguns and one or two 30-30s. During the next two days he spent two shifts in the bunker but did not fire any shots and in fact there was no shooting when he was in the bunker. The guns were passed to the members of the relief team as they arrived to relieve [redacted] and his associates. During his off hours he walked around Wounded Knee and was housed in the white home adjacent to the trading post. He and approximately 30 other individuals also ate there.

On Tuesday, while eating at such location, an Indian took his gun and told him he was to report to the guards office. When he entered a number of Indians grabbed him and handcuffed and chained him to a chair. PEDRO BISSONETTE told him they had learned from [redacted]

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[redacted] from North Dakota, [redacted] that he was a spy for the U. S. Marshals. BISSONETTE and the others told him that they were going to kill him.

He was held in a jail across from the trading post, a log building, where he was continually told that they were going to kill him. During this period he was constantly cuffed and chained and was guarded by an Indian pictured in UPI photograph [redacted] initialed and numbered 24 on March 28, 1973, by interviewing agent. Furthermore, he noted that the middle individual pictured in UPI photograph [redacted] initialed and numbered 23 on March 28, 1973, by the interviewing agent, threatened [redacted] with death stating they were going to kill him.

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On Saturday, March 24, 1973, he was brought before a council in the round church composed of those within Wounded Knee and apparently headed by PEDRO BISSONETTE. [redacted] confessed to having entered Wounded Knee to secure information for the U. S. Marshal as accused. At this time he was advised that they would also kill his two children in Fort Totten, North Dakota. He was told by BISSONETTE that a group would take him into the countryside and would kill him as they had done to another informant previously. However, at the hearing CROW DOG's wife started crying asking how they could kill [redacted] having released other whites similarly charged. She asked what kind of people are you who will kill your own people. It was then agreed that [redacted] would become the [redacted]

[redacted] During the remainder of the time he was in Wounded Knee he [redacted] and was forced to chop firewood and dig trenches. He also dug holes near the main road leading south out of Wounded Knee which were, he was told, to be filled with dynamite and used to blow up any invading forces. He did not, however, see anyone placing dynamite in the holes.

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While a prisoner he met another prisoner who was a Chippewa Indian from Madison, Wisconsin, about 6'1" tall, with long curly hair and big lips, who was said to be an informant for the FBI. They threatened to kill him also, however, he was made a slave to CROW DOG. It is believed that the Chippewa also left Wounded Knee on March 27, 1973.

Yesterday at about noon, a white airplane with red stripes landed at Wounded Knee and unloaded cardboard boxes. The plane left about ten minutes after landing. Later he saw that the boxes contained ammunition consisting of 30.06, 30.30, 22 and shotgun shells.

[redacted] also recalled that during the period that he was kept cuffed and chained whenever there was any shooting one or another of the people in Wounded Knee would enter the jail asking "where is that prisoner" and stated that if one Indian died during the shooting he would be the second.

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Two evenings ago while he was being held prisoner in the wooden building across from the trading post, a white male about 5'6", balding on top with blondish hair on the side of his head, entered the jail and stated "I think I got one of those pigs". "I shot a guy in a blue uniform and he fell over and disappeared from view and I didn't see him get up." When this individual entered he had a rifle with a scope on it and a second rifle which was an automatic weapon. There were five other people in the room, including [redacted] when the statement was made.

31 at by 7½ UPI news photographs were displayed to [redacted] and he advised that the photograph containing [redacted] initialed and numbered 27 by the interviewing agent, pictured in the lower left-hand corner, a white male with a beret and a rifle in his right hand, is identical to the individual who announced to him and others that he had shot "the guy in a blue uniform".

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[redacted] estimated there were 150 to 175 persons in Wounded Knee when he left, half or better women and children. There were also approximately 25 white women and 15 white girls in the camp, with the remainder being composed of Indian males between the ages of 18 and 30. He stated that there were not enough guns even for those willing to fight and that many of the weapons were .22 caliber weapons. There are approximately ten snipers with highpower rifles with scopes and three or four automatic carbines. The snipers were positioned on rooftops in the Wounded Knee area with a small port in the side of the building to shoot from. He advised he had no information concerning the shooting of the FBI Agent.

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[redacted] effected his escape after having developed a friendship with a [redacted]. [redacted] had told him that if he wanted to escape he, [redacted] would lead him out of Wounded Knee. He believed it was a trick to get him into the countryside where he would be killed but decided it would be better then staying where he was certain they would kill him. Last evening they walked out of Wounded Knee and were subsequently apprehended by, BIA Police manning a roadblock as they attempted to cross the federal blockade.

[redacted] advised he wanted to leave Pine Ridge, South Dakota as soon as possible to return to Fort Totten, North Dakota since he was in extreme fear for his life. The leadership at Wounded Knee told him that they would find him wherever he went since they had a large organization with people everywhere. He intends to travel to Jamestown, North Dakota where he will retrieve his personal vehicle, a [redacted] with [redacted]. He will then travel to Fort Totten, North Dakota, where he will make provisions for the safety of his [redacted] and then travel by car with his [redacted].

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to either Ponlar, Montana or Red Lake, Minnesota. He has  
an [redacted] in Red Lake, Minnesota.

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From observation and interview [redacted]

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race	Indian
Sex	Male
Place of Birth	[redacted] North Dakota
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Height	5'0"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
SSAN	[redacted]
Relatives	[redacted]

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA

Employment	Unemployed
Scars and Marks	[redacted]

Residence	[redacted] North Dakota
Daughters	[redacted]



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription March 30, 1973b6  
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[redacted] was interviewed after first being advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the reason for the interview and of her rights as specifically spelled out in Interrogation; Advice of Rights form, which she read and acknowledged understanding, but refused to sign.

[redacted] advised that she entered Wounded Knee, South Dakota, approximately three weeks ago when the FBI roadblock was temporarily taken off the road to Wounded Knee. She drove to Wounded Knee in her [redacted]

[redacted] When they entered Wounded Knee they were carrying with them a pistol and a rifle which were brought by [redacted] When they entered Wounded Knee her car contained three-quarters tank of gasoline, which was apparently stolen from her car while she was in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] claimed that while in Wounded Knee she had become ill with kidney problems and a sore back and remained in the Wounded Knee Hospital for the majority of her time there. She stated that for the entire period she was in Wounded Knee she maintained control over the keys to her car and is not aware of any instances when her car might have been used by the occupants of Wounded Knee.

She denied bringing any additional weapons to Wounded Knee other than the two weapons brought by [redacted] When confronted with the bank bag containing clips and ammunition which was found on the rear seat of her automobile underneath a coat, she denied having any knowledge of this bag of ammunition and claimed that the only way she knew that this ammunition could have found its way into her car was that the militants holding Wounded Knee must have used her car for storage of weapons and supplies while she was in the hospital.

When confronted with the identification card belonging to [redacted] issued by the South Dakota State Health Department, which was found in the glove compartment of her

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SAs [redacted] - ~~me~~ -  
by and [redacted] Date dictated 3/29/73

automobile located between two bucket seats on the transmission hump, she claimed that an Indian girl, name unknown, who was in Wounded Knee approached her and asked her if the card were hers. She told this girl that the card was not hers, but the girl told her to keep the card anyway, which she did.

[redacted] denied any involvement in the shooting incidents at Wounded Knee and did not state who was involved in these incidents. She described her friends who entered Wounded Knee with her as follows:

[redacted] American Indian male, 21 - 22 years old, believed to be living with his parents in Arcata, California. [redacted] is believed by [redacted] to have left Wounded Knee several nights ago.

[redacted] Indian male, approximately 20, member of the Kiowa Indian Tribe, residing at Arcata, California, attends the University of California at Humboldt. [redacted] stated she had not seen [redacted] in Wounded Knee for several days.

[redacted] California, is believed to still be in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that arrangements for her departure from Wounded Knee were made with representatives of the Community Relations Service by a leader of the group holding Wounded Knee named STANLEY HOLDER.

[redacted] provided the following information concerning the situation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota:

She stated that there was little food in the occupied compound, that the most she saw was approximately 75 armed individuals, the majority of the weapons appeared to be shot-guns, there were several rifles which she was told were M-1's, there is one AK-47 automatic weapon, and there is some dynamite. She advised that there are many women and children, and some very small babies, in Wounded Knee, many of whom are anxious to depart Wounded Knee but apparently are not allowed to do so. She stated that in her opinion there are approximately 350

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total people in occupied Wounded Knee. She denied knowing of any confrontation between factions of the American Indian Movement (AIM) at Wounded Knee and denied knowing of any plans by these factions. She stated that as of today, March 29, 1973, she knew that the following individuals were in Wounded Knee:

DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, CARTER A. CAMP, STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER.

She identified PEDRO BISSETTE by photograph. She identified [redacted] by photograph as being known to her as [redacted]. The only others she could recall being in Wounded Knee were two Indians named ARVIN and LEE. She did not know if these are real names or not. She denied recalling the names of any other individuals in occupied Wounded Knee.

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She stated that while in Wounded Knee she slept a great deal because of her illness, and that she had not heard or seen any aircraft entering or departing Wounded Knee. She stated that she had heard, however, that an airplane had landed at Wounded Knee carrying someone from Washington. She could not explain this further. She denied knowing anything of the security setup at Wounded Knee or any fortifications.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name  
Race  
Sex  
Date of birth  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes  
Marital status  
Social Security No.  
Driver's license

[redacted]  
Indian  
Female

[redacted]  
5'  
103 pounds  
Brown  
Brown  
Single

Occupation

[redacted]  
Student at University of California,  
Humboldt, Arcata, California

**Organizations**

Member of American Indian Movement (AIM) since just prior to traveling to Wounded Knee approximately three weeks ago. She signed up with AIM University of California, Humboldt.

**Tribal affiliation**

Member of the Tolowa Tribe, Smith River, California

**Father**

[REDACTED]

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**Mother**

[REDACTED] California

[REDACTED]

**Parents' telephone  
Brothers and  
sisters**

[REDACTED] California

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] all residing with parents, denied that any were at Wounded Knee.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 31, 1973

Date of transcription

[redacted] appeared at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Administration Building on March 30, 1973, regarding her two visits to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on March 29, 1973.

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[redacted] advised that she was well aware that any information she furnished to SAs [redacted] could be used in a court of law. She stated it was not necessary for her to consult with an attorney prior to volunteering information that she desired to furnish.

She said that on March 29, 1973, she was allowed to enter Wounded Knee where she stayed for approximately 45 minutes. She estimated that she went into Wounded Knee at approximately 6:15 p.m. or 6:30 p.m. She talked to her [redacted] RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, and STAN HOLDER. She said that they accused her of being a paid informant of the FBI and they wanted to know how much the FBI was paying her. They then told her that the FBI had sent two other men into Wounded Knee with a promise to pay their families \$20,000 if they were killed. She told them that she has been in contact with SA [redacted] on several occasions during the past three weeks discussing the situation at Wounded Knee. She said that she trusted the FBI knowing that any Federal violations would be investigated if reported to the FBI.

She said that approximately an hour later, she again returned to Wounded Knee and when she came out, she told SA [redacted] that MEANS and BANKS had told her that the biggest problem in the negotiations was a lack of communications. She said MEANS had informed her again that he desired to talk to the FBI concerning investigations which he would like to see instituted by the FBI. MEANS indicated to her that such an investigation would include an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs program, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) program, BIA administration of the reservation, WILSON's administration, and other problems relating to the reservation.

RUSSELL MEANS told [redacted] that they were interested in allowing individuals to leave Wounded Knee who are currently under indictment but they wanted to resolve several minor problems before these people under indictment would or could leave Wounded Knee.

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SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
- SMS

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[redacted] sms

RUSSELL cited as an example of one problem that they would like to see investigated, the break-in of the Wounded Knee Trading Post. RUSSELL said that it was not their intention originally to occupy Wounded Knee. He said the caravan he was in moved from Wounded Knee to Porcupine and somewhere along the way they received information that something was happening in Wounded Knee. In turn, they had found that the trading post had been broken into. [redacted] said that she had heard from her mother that [redacted] DICK WILSON, had been observed breaking into the Wounded Knee Trading Post, but that the American Indian Movement (AIM) was blamed for the break-in. b6 b7C

[redacted] said that the Indians at Wounded Knee did not trust their own attorney, RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, because he did not ever tell them what was going on concerning the negotiations. She said for this reason the people at Wounded Knee would like to talk to an attorney who was neutral to answer some legal questions on points for them prior to coming out and surrendering. She said that RUSSELL MEANS had indicated to her that the FBI was one of the few agencies that they trusted. MEANS desired the FBI to investigate what he considered violations of their civil rights and other Federal crimes. If such violations were investigated, they would allow Agents to enter Wounded Knee while the United States Army manned the road blocks to protect the Indians at Wounded Knee and the agents from WILSON's goon squad.

At this point [redacted] was questioned specifically as to who had shot the FBI Agent. She said that she did not know for certain but she believed that she could find out. She was then asked who had shot the United States Marshal and she said that she did not know for certain since six different Indians were all firing at the United States Marshal at the time he was hit. She did not identify the six.

She said that MEANS had also told her that if some of the minor problems could be worked out, that the Indians presently under indictment would come out one at a time for arraignment, providing their safety would be protected by the FBI, as they were afraid of WILSON's group.

She said that there are spies in the BIA Administration Building and that WILSON receives xeroxed copies of various written material of the FBI and other officials submitted to STANLEY LYMAN, Superintendent of the reservation. She said that the "spy" in this matter is [redacted] who makes xeroxed copies of pertinent data and furnishes it to WILSON.

She said that the leaders of the really militant factions of the Wounded Knee incident are not in Wounded Knee, but are instead on the outskirts, such as Pine Ridge, awaiting further developments in the event they later decide to move in or cause additional disturbances. She also stated that contrary to rumors currently being circulated, there is no factional split within the ranks of individuals currently occupying the village of Wounded Knee. She said that an individual named VERNON LONG, whom she described as a "rabble-rouser," had attempted to exert his influence upon the leadership of those in Wounded Knee in an attempt to further his own beliefs but had been unsuccessful in doing so. She stated that after his failure, he left Wounded Knee and gave information to the press and other individuals that there was a violent split among the leadership at Wounded Knee and that this split had culminated in an armed confrontation between the two opposing groups. She said that this information was completely false and was merely a figment of LONG's imagination, which he was spreading because of the failure previously described. She stated that PEDRO BISSONETTE, who is the leader of the Oglala Sioux civil rights organization, is still on entirely friendly terms with the leadership of AIM and that there have been no serious disagreements among them. She also stated that no armed confrontation between these groups had ever taken place.

She also stated that on Saturday, March 10, 1973, the Government road blockssurrounding Wounded Knee were lifted and that approximately at 4:30 p.m. on that date, a [redacted] appeared in Wounded Knee and the occupants of that vehicle threw a gas bomb into the Wounded Knee Trading Post. She stated that she did not personally observe this incident but that it had been related to her by a close friend named [redacted] an Indian female approximately 21 years of age. She stated that [redacted] was present at the Wounded Knee Trading Post along with two other Indian girls at the time the gas bomb was thrown into it. [redacted] succeeded in getting the license number of this vehicle after seeing the occupants throw the gas bomb. [redacted] has also told her that she believes the occupants of this van could have been a [redacted] who works as a [redacted] at the Pine Ridge Hospital, along with an individual named [redacted] and two other unknown individuals. She stated that this gas bomb resulted in a fire within the trading post which the people in Wounded Knee fought all evening with water buckets.

She also stated that other individuals in the village of Wounded Knee attempted to follow the van as it left the town but were unsuccessful in doing so.

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[redacted] sms

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She stated that the [redacted] group is part of WILSON's "zoom squad" and this group meets almost every other night at the [redacted] residence in Pine Ridge.

She said that in addition to the above information and because she fears for her life that she would like to furnish the following information in a signed statement so that it would be a matter of permanent record in the files of the FBI:

"Pine Ridge, South Dakota  
"March 30, 1973

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that this statement might be used in a court of law. No promises have been made to me in connection with furnishing this statement.

"I am 29 years old, [redacted] at [redacted] Montana. I can read and write, having completed two years of college, one year at South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, and the equivalent of one year's credit through Spearfish College, Lakota Community College, South Dakota. I was employed as a [redacted] for the Oglala Sioux Tribe at Pine Ridge for three years.

"I am also a [redacted] RUSSELL MEANS, one of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) who is supporting PEDRO BISSONETTE. He was elected as Vice-President of the civil rights group at a meeting on February 7, 1973, at Calico, Oglala, South Dakota. They had 150 members who went to Wounded Knee. This elected position was temporary since the group did not have a charter from the proper officials. The purpose of this organization and this meeting was to initiate changes in and to update the Tribal constitution and bylaws which have not been materially changed since 1934. It is noted that any changes in the Tribal laws on the reservation, if made, have to be approved and signed by the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



"During the past several years, the Tribal leadership, in power at the time, has passed various resolutions to fit particular cases, such as the Riot Act passed by the Administration sometime in December, 1972. The necessary papers for this resolution were never forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, to my knowledge, as they should have been in addition to there being a ten day waiting period after it is signed before it can be enforced. Even though the law was illegal, the Tribal authorities started to immediately enforce this law. This eliminated the people from getting together in even groups of two or three without being harassed, such as a handful."

[redacted] that was given by Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where approximately four adults and fifteen children attended. Another example is the illegal non-member resolution, also referred to as Tribal Code 73-06, passed by the Administration on March 21 or 22, 1973. This new law to my knowledge has never been sent to the Secretary of the Interior and as a result is illegal. This would apply to even the Indian members who have families at Pine Ridge born since 1934 because people born since 1934 are not enrolled on the Tribal records filed with the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

"It is noted that there are approximately 400 Indians who have in the past relinquished their rights relating to their status as Indians on the reservation who are now in a leadership capacity at the reservation. These people include DICK WILSON, Chairman: [redacted]

[redacted] Commission and Tribal Councilman; ROBERT KEITH, Tribal Councilman and former corrupt judge, and others. These people who have relinquished their rights are not allowed to hold any office, own or buy trust land, receive the Tribal benefits such as medical service, education, lease money, etc., according to the resolutions for the reason that our bylaws and constitution state that only duly enrolled members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe may do the above. Several of the approximately 400 who have relinquished their rights are either now holding offices, buying trust land without paying taxes, or receiving free benefits that they are not entitled to which results in the people who are entitled to these benefits not receiving.

"A petition and other documents in support of this petition have been circulated among Tribal members calling for an impeachment of DICK WILSON and other changes in his administration. Attempts were made to present these documents to proper authorities; however, no guarantee could be secured that the originals of these documents would not be destroyed before being reviewed and adjudicated by the proper authorities. This petition and its supporting documents are currently being secreted in a safe place until their transportation to proper authorities for adjudication can be guaranteed.

"WILSON's administration hired forty men to act as a 'goon squad' in November, 1972. The group attempted to go through legal channels and I was not directly involved in the movement until March 6, 1973. Due to a lack of funds and proper channels to turn to, PEDRO BISSONETTE approached AIM officials for assistance to protect us.

"It is noted that [redacted] had been Special Officer until he temporarily moved to Macy, Nebraska, because of his objection to this goon squad. This transfer of [redacted], our group felt, was initiated by WILSON's administration and we had no law enforcement. Since this has happened, the WILSON administration has also taken over the local courts directing which arrests are to be made and which dispositions are to be made by the courts of these arrests.

"The group ascertained that if we abolish, through the above referred to petition, the constitution and bylaws of 1934, we would have to go back to the 1868 treaty but would use the good points of our constitution and bylaws of 1934 which will be voted on by a referendum vote after it is prepared.

"Our group has been in close communication with the Iroquois Nation in New York inasmuch as they experienced similar problems and turmoil making it necessary to dissolve their resolutions and to go back to the original treaty before updating it. It is my understanding that this tribe now has good law and order under their new bylaws and constitution.

"Our group, if the Tribe approves, wants to discuss other items that we consider of major importance that can be adjudicated in a court providing venue is changed to another state and area because there is too much local bitterness in this state and area. We also would desire on the jury thirty per cent of a minority group and the witnesses representing our side be guaranteed protection while testifying.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I signed the other two pages initialing the errors and I am signing this is true.

"/s/ [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Special Agent, FBI, San Francisco, Calif.

3/30/73

[redacted] Housing Coordinator, Pine Ridge  
Special Agent, FBI, St. Louis, Mo., 3/30/73  
Attorney, Civil Rights Division, Washington,

D.C., 3/30/73

[redacted] Civil Rights Division, Wash., D.C., 3/30/73"

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/2/73

SA [ ] was stationed at a military jeep beside Manderson Road approximately three miles east of Wounded Knee when four unidentified males were observed walking down Manderson Road in an easterly direction. The four men were instructed to halt and all four turned in different directions from the road.

[ ] was pushed and was located face down in a nearby gully. [ ] was detained, handcuffed and transported to roadblock (RB) #5. [ ] was advised that he had the right to remain silent and anything that he said could be used against him in court. He was advised that he had the right to have an attorney with him during questioning and if he could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed for him. [ ] was further advised that he had the right to stop answering questions at any time until he has an opportunity to talk with an attorney. [ ] stated that he understood his rights and was willing to answer questions at this time. [ ] was interviewed and the following information was obtained:

He and another white male by the name of "MOHAWK" or "SPEEDY" (true name unknown) along with two other Indian males left Wounded Knee approximately 10 p.m. with the intention of obtaining food, medical supplies and cigarettes from an unknown location on Manderson Road. [ ] did not know the exact location for the pick up but MOHAWK knew where the food and supplies would be picked up. [ ] stated that he had been in Wounded Knee for approximately three weeks having arrived there on Sunday when the Federal roadblock was released.

[ ] stated that he has been digging trenches, doing odd jobs and performing maintenance duties in Wounded Knee. [ ] stated the situation at Wounded Knee is somewhat desperate since food, gasoline, fuel oil and medical supplies are very scarce. The leadership at Wounded Knee consists of DENNIS BANKS as the leader and STAN (last name unknown), a member of the American Indian Movement (AIM) as the head of security. [ ] stated Wounded Knee is heavily armed and the armament consists of the following:

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Interviewed on 4/1/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota # MP 70-6832

SA [ ]

Smo

4/2/73

Date dictated

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One or two AK-47 automatic assault weapons with substantial amounts of ammunition;

Seven or eight 30.30 caliber rifles;

Four or five 30.06 rifles, some with scopes;

Over ten .303 caliber rifles;

Thirty or forty .22 caliber rifles;

Two .222 caliber rifles with scopes;

One double-barrel 12 gauge shotgun;

Twelve 12 gauge shotguns, pump models;

Two 20 gaugs shotguns;

Two .45 caliber automatic rifles;

One 44 magnum rifle;

Approximately 25 hand guns, mostly .22 caliber automatic pistols and two .25 caliber automatic pistols.

[ ] stated that he went to Wounded Knee and that while there, he was engaged in the digging of bunkers for approximately three weeks.

He stated that the bunker in front of the church was utilized to fire the AK-47 rifle, a .308 rifle and one .22 caliber rifle, which was shot at the Armored Personnel Carriers (APC) at the Federal roadblocks. He stated that they worked in shifts at the bunkers and that an Indian male described as approximately 5'10", 200 pounds, broad shoulders, husky build, and who was a veteran from Vietnam, was the individual firing the AK-47 rifle. He stated that no one in the village was claiming credit for the shooting of the U.S. Marshal.

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MP 70-6832

[ ] stated that the occupants of Wounded Knee made grenades by placing dynamite inside cans. He stated that Molotov cocktails were "all over the place" and that five or six boxes were always in the church steeple and at least one box was always kept in each bunker. He also stated that at least two schrapnel grenades were kept in each bunker. He advised that shifts of from four to twelve men worked in the bunker.

Regarding the vehicles at Wounded Knee, he stated that the American Indian Movement (AIM) had a Datsun station wagon, a U-Haul van and "a couple of other cars." All of these vehicles were very low on fuel and were used at night to transport food, coffee and ammunition to the bunkers.

Regarding the fuel situation, [ ] stated that there was no kerosene or Coleman lantern fuel within Wounded Knee and that no cooking was being done in the main building, but cooking was still being done in other buildings.

He stated that he had heard a plane had landed the night that RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS supposedly escaped from Wounded Knee and that this plane was loaded with flour, rice and macaroni. He stated the plane landed on the straightaway of a road where the Indians had parked a cattle trailer across the road.

He stated that the only route used into and out of Wounded Knee that he knew of was the Manderson Road. He stated they would use the dirt road running parallel to the Manderson Road.

[ ] stated that AIM had opened a "complaint window" at the security building next to the trading post. If AIM members within Wounded Knee had a grievance, he could go to the complaint window. When asked if there was any dissension within the ranks of AIM in Wounded Knee, [ ] stated there was none that he knew of but that he himself had a fight with (first name unknown (QUINN), who he described as an Alaskan Indian who was "nuts."

4  
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The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Full name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	[REDACTED] Massachusetts
Height	5'7 1/2"
Weight	140
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Distinguishing characteristics	Wears mustache
Scars and marks	[REDACTED]
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Military service	[REDACTED] general discharge, honorable conditions, from Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), San Diego, California

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After the conclusion of the interview, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [REDACTED] was contacted and he authorized the arrest of [REDACTED] for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2381 (A)(3). [REDACTED] was then turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for transportation to Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/2/73

[redacted] was interviewed at the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Jail subsequent to his arrest by FBI Agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation. [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and that he was being interviewed in regard to his arrest for interfering with Federal officers. [redacted] was advised of his rights by SA [redacted] which he stated he understood, however, refused to sign the waiver form. He stated he would answer certain questions without a lawyer present. [redacted] then provided the following information:

[redacted] had used the name [redacted] since he was six years old inasmuch as he was deserted by his parents and subsequently adopted by his [redacted] [redacted] stated he had been an alcoholic since the age of 11 and that he has been on his own for many years.

SA [redacted] departed the interview at this time.

One week prior he was traveling through South Dakota en route to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where he had heard he could obtain help through an alcoholic program. He was arrested by Bureau of Indian Affairs officials approximately one week ago and subsequently interviewed by an FBI Agent, name unrecalled, concerning his presence on the Pine Ridge Reservation. After being released, [redacted] became intoxicated and had no idea what transpired the next three or four days.

On Thursday, March 29, 1973, he had sobered up somewhat and had wandered into the perimeter of Wounded Knee. He was taken into custody by American Indian Movement (AIM) officials. During his four days in Wounded Knee he was only allowed to move about between the Trading Post, the hospital, and the security building, which was the Wounded Knee Museum.

[redacted] stated that during this time in Wounded Knee he was harassed by the Indians and kept under close observation.

Interviewed on 4/2/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] - 155 -  
SA [redacted] xrb Date dictated 4/2/73



On Sunday, April 1, 1973, he had been allowed to socialize a little bit and was then allowed to go with three other individuals to Manderson, South Dakota, in efforts to obtain food and medical supplies. It was at this time he attempted to leave Wounded Knee permanently and return to his fiancée in Des Moines, Iowa. [ ] believed that another group of approximately 15 to 20 individuals was also going to leave Wounded Knee that evening. Most of these individuals were armed.

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He carried no weapons with him at any time and stated he offered no resistance when he was arrested by FBI Agents. He could not provide the identities of the other individuals with him, other than one white male called "HAWK" and two armed Indians, names unknown.

[ ] stated he believed there were approximately 100 people in Wounded Knee at the present time; however, only 30 were militant Indians. The militants seemed to be a close knit group, with only PEDRO BISSONETTE differing on certain points. He believed PEDRO BISSONETTE wanted to carry on more peaceful negotiations than the other leaders. The other leaders were RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, CARTER CAMP, and SEAN HOLDER, who was in charge of security. He stated that HOLDER had given an order at one time when Federal Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) units had crossed their perimeter that the Indians would commence firing if the Federal officials did not retreat within five minutes. No firing occurred inasmuch as Federal troops returned to their original positions.

Approximately three days ago twelve individuals entered Wounded Knee, coming from California. These individuals indicated that a Black Power movement was to be initiated and this group would come to Wounded Knee to lend assistance. They would attempt to form a large enough group to form a perimeter outside the Federal officers, thus enclosing all Federal officers between the Indian groups and the black movement group. He had also heard from these people that a very heavy arsenal of arms was to be flown in to Wounded Knee on an unknown date. Included in these arms were to be .60 caliber machine guns, mortars, howitzers, 3.5 rocket launchers, and anti-tank weapons. He could identify none of the individuals from California and knew of no names associated with this information.

[ ] provided the following estimated list of weapons he believed to be in Wounded Knee:

Ten to fifteen 30.30 rifles  
Five .22 magnum rifles  
Thirty to forty .22 rifles  
Three to four M-1 rifles  
Numerous shotguns  
Four AK-47's with ammunition  
Two .50 caliber machine guns  
Numerous handguns

[ ] stated that they had ample ammunition for all these weapons. [ ] further advised that when in the service he was an artillery expert and was very familiar with all types of firearms. He further advised that the Indians had dynamite, Molotov cocktails, and homemade hand grenades which they kept in the security office. The area of the main bunker southeast of the main church was mined with explosives for approximately one hundred yards toward the Federal bunker. He also advised that the Indians had radios which were manned by Community Relations Service (CRS) people on the perimeter of the town and also in the security office.

[ ] could provide no information concerning the shooting of United States Marshal [ ] or the shooting of FBI Agent FITZGERALD.

[ ] stated he had no affiliations with AIM as an organization and was a member of no groups or organizations supporting AIM. [ ] stated he would testify before a Federal Grand Jury if requested and cooperate in any way in order to benefit himself.

[ ] felt that many people were becoming tired of the situation in Wounded Knee and that many were leaving every day, as he was. Also food was running very low in the town.

The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

True name  
Common name  
Race  
Sex

[ ]  
White  
Male

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4

Date of birth

Place of birth

Height

Weight

Hair

Eyes

Social Security

Number

Military Service

Occupation

Education

Employer

Address

Nearest relative

Scars

Tattoos

Arrest record

Missouri

6'

145 pounds

Brown

Blue-green

12th grade, GED

None

Iowa

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/2/73

[redacted] was interviewed at the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, jail subsequent to the arrest of [redacted] by FBI Agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that he was being interviewed in regard to his arrest for interference with Federal officers. [redacted] was advised of his rights by SA [redacted] which he stated he understood and waived, as shown on the executed form. [redacted] then provided the following information:

Approximately three weeks prior to April 2, 1973, probably on a Sunday, [redacted] met an individual named [redacted] from Chicago, who was hitchhiking, as was [redacted]. They decided to travel to Wounded Knee to see what was happening there. [redacted] stayed for approximately three days and then departed. [redacted] remained because the life he was leading in Wounded Knee was better than hitchhiking around the country.

[redacted] advised that his basic duties were maintenance-type work because the American Indian Movement (AIM) officials considered him a security risk. He was not allowed to carry a weapon and was not stationed at any of the bunkers. [redacted] estimated that one week ago there were 150 individuals in Wounded Knee, however, estimated only 30 at the present time. He believed three or four people were leaving Wounded Knee every night, usually leaving soon after dark.

[redacted] advised that the militant Indians remaining at Wounded Knee were well organized and believed they were sincere in their negotiations with the Justice Department.

[redacted] advised that he and three other individuals had left Wounded Knee the evening of April 1, 1973, to get food and medical supplies in Manderson, South Dakota. He did not know the exact location where the supplies would be obtained. He left all his personal belongings at Wounded Knee inasmuch as

4/2/73

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

File # NY70-6832

Interviewed on \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

SA [redacted]

erb

- 120 -

Date dictated

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he expected to return the same evening. The only individual he knew in the group of four was a white male named "MOHAWK". He and MOHAWK were the two that were arrested by FBI Agents as they attempted to depart Wounded Knee. The other two individuals were both armed and were Indians. [ ] did not personally know MOHAWK and was not certain whether he intended to return to Wounded Knee or not.

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[ ] advised that he estimated the following amounts and types of weapons were at Wounded Knee:

- Two AK-47's with at least eight clips of ammunition
- Five .303 rifles
- Four .306 rifles
- Two M-1 rifles
- Four 12 gauge pump shotguns
- One 12 gauge double-barrel shotgun
- Numerous variations of shotguns
- Twenty .22 rifles (mostly semi-automatic)
- Two .22 rifles with scopes
- One .357 magnum
- One .44 magnum pistol
- Two .45 automatic pistols
- Four .38 revolvers
- Two .25 automatic pistols
- Twenty .22 pistols

[ ] also advised that Indians had numerous homemade grenades made with sticks of dynamite. There were at least two of these grenades at each bunker, with the rest being stored in the security building, the security building being the Wounded Knee Museum. There were also approximately six homemade anti-tank bombs, which were just larger amounts of dynamite tied together.

[ ] advised that he knew the names of very few people at Wounded Knee, however, recognized most people to say hello. He knew the people in charge to be RUSSELL MEANS, STAN (last name unknown), PEDRO BRISONETTE, and (first name unknown) CAMP. He advised that STAN (last name unknown) was in charge of security and that he had ordered five or six Indians to man each bunker at nighttime, with approximately four men during the day.

[ ] stated that the plane that landed at Wounded Knee approximately three days ago was piloted by a "Canadian

MP 70-6832

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"bush pilot" and left only foodstuffs for the residents of Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that he had no information concerning the shooting of United States Marshal [redacted] or FBI Agent FITZGERALD.

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[redacted] stated that he would be willing to testify before a grand jury in regard to his activities at Wounded Knee and would be willing to view photographs of individuals in Wounded Knee.

The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Alias	Hawk
Race	White
Sex	Male
Address	[redacted] [redacted] Indiana
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted] Massachusetts
Height	5'7 1/2"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Marks	[redacted]
Tattoo	[redacted]
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Marital status	Single
Occupation	[redacted]
Education	[redacted]
Military Service	[redacted]

Prior arrests

[redacted]

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4

Nearest relative



Parents



Indiana

Location unknown

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b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 4/3/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, was advised as to the identities of [redacted] and [redacted] as Special Agents of the FBI and that the interview concerned the events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and her participation in those events.

[redacted] was provided with a standard "Interrogation; Advice of Rights," form which she read, stated she understood, and then signed. This form was supplied by Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] advised she was a resident of Porcupine but that her [redacted] South Dakota. She stated she had been at Wounded Knee since the end of February, 1973. She came out when the blockade was lifted but returned before it was set up again. She is coming out now because there is no food nor fuel for their home. The last time she received any food from AIM was two weeks ago at the Trading Post. She advised that there are about 15 families left who are regular residents of Wounded Knee and that they are also running out of food and fuel. They would also like to end all the trouble and come out. She stated they were told by AIM people that they would be arrested if they tried to leave.

She advised that she had not observed any firing of weapons from inside Wounded Knee, but that her house had been fired upon on several occasions and that the bullets had been turned over to a lawyer whose name she did not know.

[redacted] stated just before she left Wounded Knee, she observed DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS at the security office in Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 4/2/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP #70-6832  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] spr Date dictated 4/3/73

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Page 2

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

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Sex  
Race  
Date of birth  
Place of birth

Female  
Indian

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
South Dakota

Hair  
Eyes  
Height  
Weight

Black  
Brown  
5'4"  
140#

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/4/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed by SAs [redacted]  
[redacted] who identified themselves to her as  
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).  
She was advised that she was being questioned in regards to  
her presence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and prior to  
any questioning, she was advised of certain of her  
constitutional rights, which she stated she understood  
and waived as shown on an executed "Warning and Waiver"  
form. Thereafter, she furnished the following information:

[redacted]  
[redacted] went to Wounded Knee on the  
evening of March 12, 1973, to attend a dance and pow-wow.  
Shortly after they entered the town, Federal roadblocks  
were closed which prevented them from leaving. She and  
the three others that she had entered the town with  
proceeded to the residence of an individual unknown to her  
where they remained for approximately three weeks.

[redacted] advised she very seldom left this  
house but she did walk down to the trading post a couple of  
times. She did not see anyone take anything from the trading  
post and stated she did not take anything from the trading  
post herself.

[redacted] also advised on one occasion she saw  
a male Indian driving approximately twelve head of  
cattle into Wounded Knee. She described the cattle as  
being red and white but could see no brands or other  
markings on them. The male Indian drove them into a corral  
behind the trading post and had attempted to get others  
to assist him in doing so without success. She advised three  
head of cattle were butchered a couple of days after this  
and that an average of about two head a day are being  
butchered.

[redacted] advised she knows RUSSELL MEANS and  
DENNIS BANKS have left and returned to Wounded Knee on  
occasion but does not know how this was accomplished.  
She stated she knows nothing of escape or supply routes

Interviewed on 4/3/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832  
MP 70-6990  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] SMO [redacted] Date dictated 4/3/73

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MP 70-6832  
MP 70-6990

from Wounded Knee or how firearms and ammunition are getting into the town. She stated she did not know who the individuals are who shot Special Agent CURTIS FITZGERALD or U.S. Marshal [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

The following description of [REDACTED]  
was obtained from observation and interview:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	Indian
Sex	Female
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	[REDACTED] South Dakota
Residence	[REDACTED] S.D.
Height	5'3"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Mother	[REDACTED]
Father	[REDACTED] Pine Ridge, S.D.
Occupation	[REDACTED] S.D.
Prior arrests	South Dakota; [REDACTED] None admitted

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription

4/4/73

At approximately 10:15 a.m. on April 3, 1973, Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] accompanied by U. S. Justice Department Attorney [redacted] arrived at the Indian roadblock number one and produced a note for clearance to enter Wounded Knee. It is noted that PIERO DISSONNITE had on April 3, 1973, arranged to meet above two agents on April 3, 1973, at 9:00 a.m. Prior to leaving the Command Post the agents received word that the appointment had been delayed from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. The pass through the Indian command post number one also listed the name of [redacted] who was to accompany the two agents and attorney [redacted] to act as an [redacted]. These guards, by radio, apparently contacted an unknown individual. Shortly thereafter the agents, accompanied by one of the Indian guards, name unknown, were escorted to the museum in Wounded Knee which had a sign on the front door indicating it was the security headquarters for the American Indian Movement (AIM). The agents and attorney [redacted] were asked to step inside and upon entering were met by an individual who identified himself as STAN BOLLEN. In the building with BOLLEN were approximately eleven Indian males, two Indian females, who were manning the radio communication, and two white individuals. It is noted that the one white man who never looked up was redheaded and had a heavy red bushy beard all over his face.

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This group then informed the agents and the attorney that it would be necessary to search them, which they did by patting down the agents and the attorney and examining the contents of all of their pockets. They also searched the jeep which the agents were driving.

Some unknown individual then apparently contacted PIERO DISSONNITE who went [redacted] to the security building. [redacted] instructed the agents and the attorney to follow him. The agents and attorney then returned to the jeep and followed [redacted] who was driving [redacted] with an [redacted] in the back window. It was noted that this van contained several armed Indians.

Interviewed on 4/3/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota # 12 216-2212

SAs

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Date dictated 4/4/73

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The agents followed this van by the Sacred Heart Church to BISSCHOFF's home. It is noted that his home had the number 115 on it, apparently being his address. This home was located approximately half a mile north of the above church, just east of Mandrup Road.

Upon arrival at this home [redacted] came out of the house and requested that an agent go inside to see BISSCHOFF. Agent [redacted] went into the BISSCHOFF home. [redacted] minutes later SA [redacted] came out and asked SA [redacted] and attorney [redacted] to also come in.

Upon entering the residence, the agents and attorney were met by BISSCHOFF, who was still dressed in his pajamas. BISSCHOFF asked everyone to be seated at a table in the living room of the residence and upon doing so [redacted] served everyone with a cup of coffee. It was noted that the electric light was on in the living room which would indicate that apparently the power in the village has been restored.

BISSCHOFF advised that a meeting had been held the previous afternoon and evening between himself, RUSSELL BLAKE, DICKENS BLAKE, and other members of the Ojibwa Sioux civil rights organization and ARL. BISSCHOFF stated that at this meeting [redacted] his followers, [redacted] voiced opposition to the fact that Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were being allowed into Wounded Knee by BISSCHOFF to interview the residents there regarding possible federal violations. BISSCHOFF stated that he and BLAKE, along with the vast majority of the persons present at this meeting, including Wounded Knee residents, were strongly in favor of FBI Agents conducting investigations in the village. BISSCHOFF stated that several residents of Wounded Knee also spoke

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strongly in favor of this inasmuch as they felt that a lack of federal investigations into the problems on the Pine Ridge Reservation was one of the precipitating factors leading up to the takeover of Wounded Knee.

DISSONETTE stated that this disagreement at the above described meeting was causing some serious internal problems among the leadership of the individuals occupying Wounded Knee and that BAKER's followers had even expressed ideas that the next time SAs [redacted] and [redacted] came into Wounded Knee they should be captured and held hostage. DISSONETTE stated that everyone else at the meeting was very opposed to this idea in that they felt it would seriously jeopardize their safety, as well as the cause they were supporting by occupying Wounded Knee. DISSONETTE stated that AIN security chief STAN HOLDEN was in favor of the hostage idea when it was first expressed, however, towards the end of the meeting he appeared to be undecided as to whether he would continue to support this idea. DISSONETTE stated that it also appeared that HOLDEN was undecided as to whether he would be loyal to MEARS or BAKER.

After extensive discussion between SAs [redacted] and [redacted] PEDRO DISSONETTE and attorney [redacted] it was decided that until the existing internal problems among the Indians occupying Wounded Knee were resolved, in conjunction with the delicate negotiations being conducted with high Justice Department and Interior Department officials, it would be best for the FBI to temporarily discontinue coming into Wounded Knee to interview persons there on alleged federal violations.

DISSONETTE advised further that the BAKER faction expressed opposition and disapproval of [redacted] who had been acting as a go-between for Wounded Knee occupants and the FBI. DISSONETTE stated that this factor also had to be resolved within Wounded Knee,

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however, he stated that he was confident that these problems would be resolved in the immediate future and the FBI would again be allowed into Wounded Knee to conduct investigations.

BISSONETTE stated that he had been in touch with the individuals involved in the shooting of the FBI Agent during the early part of March, 1973 and that these individuals appeared to be willing to be interviewed by SAs [redacted] however, they wanted to hold this interview in abeyance pending the resolution of the internal strife within Wounded Knee. It was noted that the red with white top van apparently used in the shooting of the FBI Agent was parked in the yard in front of, and approximately 100 feet in front of the Sacred Heart Church on Big Foot Trail.

At the conclusion of this discussion with BISSONETTE, he stated that he would be back in touch with SAs [redacted] within the next day or two. He then instructed [redacted] to escort the agents back out of Wounded Knee through the Indian checkpoint located on Big Foot Trail, just south of Wounded Knee. Upon leaving BISSONETTE's location, [redacted] first escorted the agents and attorney north on [redacted] Road towards federal roadblock five where [redacted] was waiting. [redacted] was in the previously described van and only drove approximately half way to the above roadblock before stopping and stating that he would wait there while the agents' team continued on to the federal roadblock to meet with [redacted]

The agents and attorney [redacted] then went to roadblock five and met with [redacted] whereupon she was advised of the internal difficulties among the leadership at Wounded Knee. She stated that she could not really understand the reasons for these difficulties but noted that [redacted] and the other two mentioned women had previously caused dissension within the ranks.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/5/73

Date of transcription

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[redacted] South Dakota, was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview. [redacted] then furnished the following voluntary information:

He advised that he went into Wounded Knee, South Dakota approximately the first of March, 1973, shortly after the American Indian Movement (AIM) people went into Wounded Knee. He advised that he went into Wounded Knee because he was a member of a civil rights group and wanted to see what was going on there. He stayed in there approximately one week and while he was there observed many Indians, among them being RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BAKES and CARTER CAMP. He believes also there was an individual named BELLECOURT, however, he did not know if this was CLYDE or VERN BELLECOURT. He described him as being an attorney and is heavyset.

While in Wounded Knee he observed six security personnel, all of them were armed. He did not see any of the persons in the village firing weapons and did not know any of the names of the security people. He heard some people talking in Pine Ridge that the AIM people were not responsible for wrecking the trading post in Wounded Knee. One of the names mentioned was that of [redacted] of Pine Ridge, South Dakota. It was mentioned that he was responsible for helping to wreck the trading post.

[redacted] advised that he could furnish no information regarding the shooting of an FBI Agent or of the U. S. Marshal. He went into Wounded Knee mostly out of curiosity, however, he left Wounded Knee while the road-blocks were open. [redacted] advised he could furnish no more information regarding the occupation of Wounded Knee.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Address

[redacted] South Dakota

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

[redacted] South Dakota

Interviewed on 4/4/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SAs

[redacted] and RICHARD V. EGELSTON

[redacted]

[redacted] mhw

Date dictated 4/5/73

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Height  
Weight  
Race  
Sex  
Hair  
Eyes  
Marital Status  
Employment  
Wife

5'11"  
175 pounds  
Indian  
Male  
Black  
Brown

[REDACTED]

None

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] South Dakota

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription April 12, 1978

RICHARD BELMSTERN, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, furnished a copy of an agreement which was signed on April 5, 1978, by Assistant Attorney General KENT FRIZZELL, U. S. Department of Justice, who represented the U. S. Government, and RUSSELL C. MEANE, who represented the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Oglala Sioux Residents. This agreement is as follows:

Interviewed on 4/6/78 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # HP-70-6332

by [Redacted] Date dictated 4/11/78

AGREEMENT

(2)

1. a. The parties agree to effect meetings between representatives of the White House and the traditional chiefs and headmen of the Teton Sioux tribes, bands, or different reservations so that these Sioux representatives may outline the need for, and the workings of, a Presidential Treaty Commission, which they propose as a method of re-examination of the 1868 Sioux Treaty. These meetings will be held during the third week of May.

b. To effect a meaningful agenda for such meetings, a preliminary planning meeting will be held in by a limited number of the above representatives while the details of the dispossession of arms and the accomplishing of this Agreement's objectives are being implemented by the Government's law enforcement personnel and the AIM leadership pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Agreement.

2. a. Occupants of Wounded Knee against whom federal arrest warrants are outstanding will submit to arrest and will be taken to Rapid City as soon as arrangements can be made for prompt arraignment, subsequent to the dispossession of arms. Sufficient Government personnel will be available for immediate court appearances. The Government will make no bond or terms of release recommendations.

b. The Government may photograph at the scene occupants of Wounded Knee against whom there are no outstanding arrest warrants as of the date of this Agreement and either positive identification or fingerprints may also be obtained. Current residence addresses may be obtained.

No permanent residents of Wounded Knee will be interviewed at the time of the identification process. All non-permanent residents and all non-residents may be interviewed at this time. If those approached for interviews ask to consult with an attorney prior to consenting to such interview, the Government will, of course, honor that request.

c. The occupants of Wounded Knee consent to a search for snipers, <sup>UNLAWFUL</sup> weapons, and other dangerous devices only, with a minimum of inconvenience to the occupants. Any such snipers, <sup>UNLAWFUL</sup> weapons and dangerous devices found will be removed. All subsequent searches, if any, will be conducted pursuant to court order.

d. A sufficient residual force of United States Marshals and FBI personnel will be stationed on the Pine Ridge Reservation subsequent to the date of this Agreement to protect against further confrontations and the violation of individual rights, until such time as the situation within the Pine Ridge Reservation is sufficiently defused and stable.

e. The occupants of Wounded Knee agree to dispossess themselves of all <sup>UNLAWFUL</sup> weapons and dangerous devices and agree not to resume the bearing of the same illegally.

f. Lawful access to, from, and within the Pine Ridge Reservation shall be resumed. No person engaged in lawful political activity in connection with reservation affairs shall be interfered with.

(4)

3. The Government agrees to mount an intensive investigation, not only in the Wounded Knee area, but throughout the Pine Ridge Reservation, in order to identify violations of federal criminal law which may have been, are being, or will be committed, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, including violations occurring under the color of law, or by abuse of any governing authority.

4. The Government agrees to an audit of tribal funds and their utilization, an audit of federal program funding provided to the Oglala Sioux, and an audit of police financing on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Such audits shall be conducted by an agency outside the Department of the Interior. The results of such audits, including supportive data which can be appropriately revealed, will be made public.

5. The Department of Justice, upon a proper factual and legal basis, on authority of the Sioux Treaty and Agreements, and as specified in the Act of April 11, 1968 (Indian Bill of Rights), and in accordance with 25 U. S. Code 175, shall:

a. Consider, and where appropriate, prepare and institute civil suits to protect the personal, property, civil, political, and other legal rights of all individual Oglala Sioux Indians against unlawful uses or abuses by tribal governing authority;

b. Consider, and where appropriate, seek judicial restraint against the application of alleged Tribal Council actions, ordinances, resolutions, which have either been unlawfully or invalidly promulgated, or which would only be applied in violation of the rights of individual tribal members;

c. Consider, and where appropriate, seek judicial restraint against the application and enforcement of any actions of the Oglala Tribal court or judges, and of BIA or tribal police agencies, which would effect a deprivation of rights of individual Oglala Sioux members.

d. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying the provisions of the aforementioned statutes and treaties.

(5)

-4-

6. The above paragraphs representing the agreements between the parties as to the substantive issues arising out of the Wounded Knee confrontation will serve as the basis for the dispossession of unlawful arms by the occupants of Wounded Knee, the evacuation of all bunkers by persons on both sides of the confrontation, and the elimination of existing roadblocks. The details of the dispossession of unlawful arms and the accomplishing of the above objectives will be implemented by the Government's law enforcement personnel and the AIM leadership. Dispossession and the accomplishing of the above objectives in return constitutes the basis for the implementation of the agreements between the parties as to the substantive issues arising out of the Wounded Knee confrontation.

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Assistant Attorney General Kent Frizzell,  
United States Department of Justice,  
for the United States Government

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For the Oglala Sioux Residents and  
The American Indian Movement

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Dated \_\_\_\_\_

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(2)

Immediately subsequent to signing the preceding agreement, RUSSELL C. MEANS surrendered himself to the custody of South Dakota U. S. Marshal [REDACTED] MEANS was transported by the U. S. Marshal Service helicopter to the Rapid City, South Dakota Airport. He was then transported to and appeared before U. S. Magistrate JAMES H. WILSON, Rapid City, South Dakota.

MEANS executed a bond in the amount of \$25,000 and was released.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed at Road Block (RB) #1, as he exited from Wounded Knee in a vehicle also occupied by [redacted]

[redacted] was advised of the purpose of the interview and of his rights in accordance with the standard advice of rights form by Special Agent [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he knew his rights and was willing to talk.

[redacted] stated that he has been a member of AIM for about one year. He advised that about two weeks ago he "walked" into Wounded Knee for the purpose of checking up on his younger [redacted] who went into Wounded Knee one week prior. He stated that once in Wounded Knee he got into a fist fight with RUSSELL MEANS over his [redacted] and was thrown into the brig for five days. After his release his job was to maintain the sweat lodge and he did not participate in any of the shooting.

[redacted] stated that the shooting was done by all people manning the bunkers, about 75 in total. He further stated that he can furnish no information as to the shooting of the FBI Agent or the U. S. Marshal or other crimes committed at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that there are presently 150 armed men in Wounded Knee. Their weapons include about 16 AK47s and a 50 caliber machine gun which was dropped off by the airplane which landed at Wounded Knee, the day the cease fire was declared. [redacted] stated he saw this plane land but did not see the occupants.

[redacted] stated that the entire perimeter around Wounded Knee is booby trapped by dynamite and C-4 and that they plan to blow this up if an attempt is made to enter

Interviewed on 4/6/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP #70-6832

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 4/6/73  
SA [redacted] Spr

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Wounded Knee, prior to the scheduled time. One booby trap is also located about 50 yards from the present RB #6 location. These were placed by the "Demolotion Squad" at Wounded Knee and he is unable to furnish any information as to their exact location or make-up. He stated that STANLEY HOLDER should know the location of these bombs.

[redacted] stated that among the inhabitants of Wounded Knee, includes five whites who are acting as medics, numerous chicanos, and he believes a couple of blacks.

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[redacted] stated that he feels the people of Wounded Knee will give up if RUSSELL MEANS gives the okay.

A description of [redacted] is as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Alias	[redacted]
Race	Indian American, Cree Tribe
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[redacted]
Height	5'10"
Weight	160#
Marks	[redacted]
Address	[redacted] [redacted] South Dakota
Employment	[redacted]
Brother	[redacted]
Arrests	[redacted] Canada [redacted] Nebraska

[redacted] was unable to furnish positive means of identification so a photograph and fingerprints were taken at RB #1.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/10/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] Colorado, was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and was advised that he was to be interviewed regarding his activities at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of his constitutional rights by SA [redacted] advised that he understood these rights, however, was not going to sign the waiver of rights form. He agreed to answer some questions posed to him. [redacted] then furnished the following voluntary information:

He advised that he originally went into Wounded Knee on March 10, 1973 while the roadblocks were down just to see what was going on. He advised that he went with his [redacted] to visit family and friends. He left Wounded Knee on March 11, 1973 and was detained, was interviewed and was subsequently placed in jail. He advised that he was kept in jail for about one and one-half days in Pine Ridge, South Dakota and was then told that no charges were being filed against him because of a lack of evidence and he was released.

As soon as he was released from jail he drove his car to his father's residence in Kyle, South Dakota. He then walked from Kyle to Wounded Knee, a distance of some 25 miles and when asked the route he took into Wounded Knee he declined to furnish that information.

He advised that he is an Army veteran and was in Vietnam for one year serving in a supply battalion. His reason for going back into Wounded Knee was that he wished to see a good firefight. As soon as he arrived in Wounded Knee he was given a rifle and was placed on a roadblock known as the Pine Ridge Roadblock which is located south of Wounded Knee on Big Foot Trail.

[redacted] advised that STAN HOLDER who ran the security set up and is the security chief issued him a rifle for use while on this roadblock. He did not take a rifle into Wounded Knee with him and when his shift

SAs

4/9/73

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

File # MP-70-3832

mbw

Date dictated

4/10/73

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was over he turned this rifle over to another individual. The rifle that he used was a .22 caliber automatic weapon and he advised that the majority of the weapons that he saw were hunting rifles, mostly of a .22 caliber and some hand guns. He did not see any AK 47s while he was there. He wanted to see an AK 47 after seeing a picture of it in Time Magazine.

[ ] denied doing any shooting while in Wounded Knee and stated that the only reason he served on a roadblock was because he had no choice and was forced into this duty. He stated that he spent almost one month trying to find a way to get out of Wounded Knee. [ ] stated that the only way he got out was that he had heard that the Community Relations Service (CRS) was taking people out through roadblocks and that they were not being arrested. He advised that he is no longer going to trust individuals from CRS.

He furnished the following information regarding current conditions in Wounded Knee.

He advised when he first arrived there he saw several white males with weapons, one dressed in a cowboy hat and the other wearing a "hippie" hat. When he first arrived the people had a good quantity of food, however, lately food has been scarce and their diet is consisting of beans, rice soup and beef cattle. He stated when he first went it was fun, however, many of the people are disillusioned as they have no cigarettes and it has been very cold. There is good discipline in Wounded Knee and they have no alcohol and no drugs are permitted to be used there. [ ] stated that while on bunker duty Indian females were bought to the bunkers for the purpose of engaging in sexual relations. He advised that this is one reason some of the girls were leaving because there are many more men than women in Wounded Knee.

[ ] advised that the families come first as far as the meals go and that the children and older

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people are fed first. Most of the women and children are living in the round church and the younger people and the men are living in the bunkers and down in the village in the trading post which serves as headquarters. He advised that there are some news people currently in Wounded Knee making some type of a documentary. He stated that this individual that is doing this has excellent equipment and may possibly work for Metro Goldwin Mayer (MGM), because he heard MGM mentioned.

The majority of the people in Wounded Knee hope that the FBI and the U.S. Marshal Service leave the area so that WILSON's "goon squad" can invade Wounded Knee and the occupation force can kill all of WILSON's followers. He stated that the Oglala Sioux people in Wounded Knee make all of the decisions and that CLYDE BELLECOURT said in a speech on the evening of April 8, 1973 that American Indian Movement (AIM) is only in Wounded Knee as a tool and as soon as the treaty rights problem is settled they will leave Wounded Knee and the people will lay down their arms.

He stated that the people have a great deal of confidence in RUSSELL MEANS and that all the leaders in Wounded Knee are only waiting for some word from MEANS to lay down their arms. They had thought when an agreement was reached on Thursday, April 5, 1973, that food, supplies and medicine were to be brought into the village and then the people would lay down their arms. However, when the Red Cross trucks did bring in these supplies it was noted that they were just cans of commodities and surplus, basically the same type of food the Indians have been receiving and many of the people were upset and felt that the government had gone back on its agreement.

[ ] stated that the biggest complaints of the Oglala Sioux tribe were concerning their dealings with the company who take lumber and gold out of the Black Hills. The Indians realize they will not get the Black Hills back, however, would like to get a better settlement and not only get food commodities, which are considered as supplies by most of the Indians. He further stated that

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the contractors who build homes on the reservation do a shoddy job and he knows of one individual who moved into a new home and after the first snow storm found a snow drift in his living room because of the way the door was put on the house. He further stated that the Indian people would not take the Black Hills back because the white men have ruined their beauty.

He advised that the Indian security people in Wounded Knee have what they call a suicide squad who roam around at night inside their perimeter. He has no idea where this perimeter goes as he did not go on any of the suicide squad missions. He stated that one night the suicide squad was on patrol and some Indian whom he described as a "crazy guy" ran up between two of the Federal APCs at a roadblock and let out a war-hoop and then Federal Agents standing near the APCs started firing at each other. [ ] thought this was very humorous.

He stated that STAN HOLDER is very intolligent and does not let Indians do much shooting. He stated the last night of shooting just after the U.S. Marshal was shot HOLDER told the Indians at the roadblocks just to sit still, do no shooting, and let the Federal Agents shoot up all their ammunition.

He stated that the Indians in Wounded Knee are firm believers in Indian religion and believe that the spirits watch over them. He stated that at the time the settlement was reached on April 5, 1973, their spiritual leader CROW DOG got up and told the people that this situation was not going to end soon even though a settlement had been reached. He stated that he knew that a white guy with a Mohawk haircut stole a bunch of things from the trading post and the museum. Since the Indians value these things greatly, particularly some of the artifacts in the museum, the AIM security people following him caught him and he was forced to return everything that was stolen. This individual stated that

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he did not know that the Indians held these items highly.  
[redacted] stated that he had heard that this individual had  
been arrested by the FBI about one week ago.

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He stated that most of the people in Wounded Knee  
are opposed to the policemen of the Bureau of Indian  
Affairs (BIA). He heard of someone who spoke to one of the  
BIA policemen and this policeman told him that he was only  
doing this job because of the money and had no other motive.  
He does not belong to AIM and has no idea why people are  
down at Wounded Knee. He stated that it was fun for a  
while in Wounded Knee, however, it is no longer fun.

[redacted] stated that he had several shotgun and  
rifle shells in his possession because he was told by a  
black man who works for CRS and has an Afro haircut and  
glasses that he [redacted] would be paid \$1.00 a piece for  
any souvenirs that he could bring back to this black CRS man.

[redacted] stated that the people in Wounded Knee at  
this time have some medicines, however, need cough medicine  
at this time.

He also stated that many of the males pulling  
roadblock and bunker duty are ex-infantry military men.  
He further advised that he could furnish no information  
relative to the shooting of an FBI Agent and a U.S. Marshal.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name

Address

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Race

Sex

[redacted]  
[redacted] Colorado

[redacted] Wyoming

Indian

Male

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Height	5'10"
Weight	210 pounds
Previous Convictions	Drunk 5 times
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Employment	Unemployed

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 4/13/73

[redacted] was interviewed. A statement of rights was read to him, and he also read it. He stated he understood his rights, executed a waiver of rights, and furnished the following information:

The night of February 27, 1973, he was in his home, located about three-quarters of a mile east of Wounded Knee, when the American Indian Movement (AIM) group came in. This was around 8:00 P.M. When the group arrived, he heard gunshots, horns honking, and people hollering. He did not go to the store that night but remained at home. He said he had been in bed when his son came in and said, "Look at all the cars coming." He then got up and saw cars coming bumper-to-bumper into Wounded Knee. He figured this was the AIM group because they had been in Calico Hall earlier that day. He counted up to 81 cars and then lost track.

Later that night, his [redacted] came to his home. She told him she had tried to get back to Pine Ridge, but AIM had set up a roadblock and she could not get out. She spent the rest of the night at his home.

Still later, [redacted] came to his home and told him that a bunch of AIM people had taken over the store. He himself was unable to see from his home who was physically at the store that night.

The next morning, he and his wife went to the Wounded Knee store. He saw lots of cars and people around the Catholic church and the store. He noticed PEDRO DISSONETTE on horseback near the store. The horse had on a brand new saddle and bridle. PEDRO asked him where he was going; to which he replied he was going after his car that had broken down. PEDRO told him to forget it; that the roadblocks were up. PEDRO then said, "The store is wide open. Help yourself." [redacted]

Interviewed on 4/9/73 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota File # MP 70-6632

by SA JOHN E. MC CARTY and  
SA DONALD G. WILEY/JEM:ras

Date dictated 4/12/73

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went to the Wounded Knee store and saw that a door had been broken open. He went inside the store and saw "people like ants inside helping themselves to everything in sight." Pretty soon a man, he later learned was LEONARD CROW DOG, a medicine man, walked in and said to everyone, "Get everything. Help yourselves." He said CROW DOG addressed this to everyone who was standing near the door.

[redacted] saw AGNES AFRAID OF HAWK talking to RUSSELL MEANS outside the store. MEANS then came in, got on a counter, and told the people in the store to take all the artifacts to the church because some of them belonged to local people who had locked them at the store. MEANS said the artifacts would be returned to the owners if the owners could identify them.

[redacted] took two new tire inner tubes from the floor of the store, plus some tire patches and tire boots. His children took some toys and candy. He saw his [redacted] take something from the store, but he is not sure what. He did see her pick up a new hat which was lying outside the store and put it on.

He, [redacted] and his family then started for the home. North of Wounded Knee on the Manderson Road, some men in blue uniforms, whom he learned were United States Marshals, stopped them with guns. About that time, some Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police came up and said, "They're alright." They then asked him if his group had anything from the store. He said yes, so the BIA police took the items from them and let them go.

That afternoon, they were taking [redacted] who had a broken arm, through an AIM roadblock to the hospital. On the way back, the U. S. Marshals stopped them, searched their car, and turned them back. At this point one of the marshals recognized the boy with the broken arm, so they let them back into Wounded Knee.

During the rest of the week, [redacted] went to the Catholic church on the hill at various times. There he got to know LEONARD CROW DOG. He went to meetings every night. While there he saw CROW DOG wearing a pistol. At one meeting, RUSSELL MEANS talked

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(3)

about getting LYMAN, WILSON, BABBEY, and TOM CONROY out of office. MEANS also said they were going to take over Gallup, New Mexico.

ROUBIDEAUX talked about the charges at Custer being indefinitely postponed.

He himself left Wounded Knee March 11, 1973, and did not return. He has no idea as to who shot CURTIS FITZGERALD or [redacted]. He saw [redacted] giving passes to Wounded Knee residents, telling them they could go out through the roadblocks without being arrested by U. S. Marshals. The passes were signed by RUSS MEANS. When he himself went out, he went first through an AIM roadblock. When he reached the Federal roadblock, his car was searched. He was told not to try to sneak back in, but was allowed to leave. When he left, however, two FBI men followed him into Pine Ridge and talked to him there at the BIA Building.

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[redacted] further advised he saw [redacted] taking tires out of the Wounded Knee store and also saw [redacted] taking tires from the store. He said it was the AIM people, whose names he does not know, who took the guns and ammunition from the Wounded Knee store. He knows [redacted] but did not see him in Wounded Knee at all. He does not know RON PETITE. He said the leaders of AIM at Wounded Knee were RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, CARTER CAMP, and CLYDE BELLECOURT. He saw BANKS was armed with a .38 caliber pistol in a holster. Most of the guns he saw in Wounded Knee were .22 caliber; however, he did see one big rifle with a curved clip. He heard that there was a machine gun at Wounded Knee, but he did not see it. He did not see the plane land at Wounded Knee, but he heard it had brought in ammunition. He said that a lot of people got into Wounded Knee when the marshals took the roadblocks out. He does not know STANLEY HOLDER by name, but heard he was in Wounded Knee. He had been at Calico during the day on February 27, 1973, to listen to a meeting where STANLEY LYMAN was supposed to appear. LYMAN never showed up. He just went in his car and around 3:30 P.M. left and went home. He had no idea at that time that the group was going to Wounded Knee.

17 70-6332

(4)

He did not know any of the AIM people at Wounded Knee except for the leaders. On one occasion in Wounded Knee, he saw DENNIS BANKS talking to the security people for AIM and heard BANKS tell them to be on the alert and to double the guard. On another occasion, when a big fire had been started near Wounded Knee, he heard BANKS tell the people not to panic.

[redacted] from Porcupine, South Dakota, in Wounded Knee one day about March 8, 1973. [redacted] was talking about trying to change the tribal government and to have everyone sign a petition.

[redacted] from Manderson, sneaked into Wounded Knee one night around 11:00 P.M. to attend some meeting at the church.

[redacted] said he saw some AIM people and a colored guy butcher a cow at the church one day. He thinks the animal belonged to [redacted] but he did not see a brand on it.

He himself was never physically molested either by AIM or by any of the Federal agents.

The following description was obtained through interview and personal observation:

Sex	Male
Race	American Indian
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital Status	Married
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Unemployed

70-6832

(5)

Tattoos

[Redacted]

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Residence

[Redacted]

South Dakota

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(2)

Date of transcription April 12, 1973

RICHARD HELLSTERN, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, advised that the following information had been issued as a news release to the Associated Press News Wire Service:

"The government faces a new seven-point proposal to end the 43-day occupation of Wounded Knee. A key element of the proposal was said to have been suggested to the Indians' medicine man, in a vision.

"American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders said the seven-point reply to the government's latest disarmament demands was presented Monday night and discussed again late Tuesday night. Asst. U. S. Atty. Gen. STANLEY FORTINGER said AIM leaders rejected the government demands.

"Meanwhile, at a news conference Tuesday in New York, AIM leader RUSSELL MANN said he intended, following an aborted meeting with officials in Washington, to return to Wounded Knee and 'secure our borders.'

"The hitch in the meeting scheduled for last Saturday morning with LEONARD GALTHERY, a presidential advisor, developed when GALTHERY insisted that the Indians first surrender their arms.

"MANN proposed on Monday that weapons be stacked in a teepee at Wounded Knee until he returned from the nation's capital.

"We bent over backwards and acceded to the government's demands that no guns were to be pointed at any federal officials while talks at the White House were going on,' MANN said. 'They refused that. Consequently, there is nothing for us to do but return to our independent Oglala nation and secure our borders.'

Interviewed on 4/12/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6002

by SA [redacted] :wib Date dictated 4/12/73

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70-6882  
4/12/73  
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"POTTINGER said the Indian counterproposal listed these points:

"--Traditional Oglala Sioux chiefs and headmen shall be allowed immediate access to and from Wounded Knee.

"--Two 1½-ton trucks loads of food shall be allowed into the village immediately, with necessary medical supplies and fuel, and telephone communications shall not be interrupted.

"--Armored personnel carriers, bunkers and federal personnel surrounding the village shall be moved back to their original perimeters.

"--All weapons, ammunition and explosives inside the village shall be placed in a teepee near the AIM security building with a sacred peace pipe guarding the entrance.

"--Community Relations Service personnel of the Justice Department and AIM representatives shall monitor the completion of the above points.

"--Twenty talks in Washington, D.C., shall begin immediately and the Oglala Sioux delegates to those meetings shall be allowed to return to Wounded Knee immediately after the meetings.

"--Seventy-two hours from the time the first five points are implemented, all the terms of an April 5 agreement ending the confrontation shall be promptly honored.

"POTTINGER said 25 AIM representatives at the meeting Monday told him the new proposal was an extension of the significant April 5 agreement signed last week, which the insurgents have not honored.

"FOOTFINGER said AIM leaders told him their counterproposal is based on a vision by Indian medicine man LEONARD CROW DOG. He said CROW DOG, in Washington with AIM leader RUSSELL MEARS, contacted the village by telephone Monday to tell of the vision in which he saw weapons stacked in a topee with a sacred peace pipe at the entrance.

"While we didn't make light of this religious sacrament," said FOOTFINGER, "I think it is fair to say we raised some practical questions about whether this would really make the topee secure."

"FOOTFINGER said AIM leaders assured him that no Indian would enter the topee where weapons were stockpiled while the peace pipe guarded the entrance. To do that, he said, would be in Indian religion the equivalent of mortal sin.

"FOOTFINGER met with AIM leaders late Tuesday for two hours but a government spokesman said no agreement was reached.

"FOOTFINGER said the government still faces a problem it has had since negotiations began: Who is in charge in Wounded Knee?

"DANIEL EAMES, generally believed to be in command of AIM forces in the village, did not attend the meeting Monday night and did not attend any of six sessions leading to the April 5 agreement.

"There certainly must be a consensus among those in control before any agreement can be reached," FOOTFINGER said.

"Meanwhile, Asst. U. S. Atty. Gen. KENT FRIZZELL left for Washington to talk with Justice Department officials about the stalemate.

"FRIZZELL, chief government negotiator in the talks that led to the April 5 agreement, said before he left, 'For many weeks, I have been hearing about a Trail of Broken Treaties. Now I have a better understanding of that phrase because it has happened to me.'"



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription April 18, 1973

On April 16, 1973, [redacted] residing at [redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Jail located in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised that he was being interviewed relative to possible knowledge he might have of individuals who were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on or about February 27, 1973. SA [redacted] then advised [redacted] of his rights and [redacted] executed a Waiver of Rights Form indicating that he would discuss this matter with Federal Agents.

[redacted] stated that he was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on or about February 27, 1973, and that he went there with a friend of his, [redacted] also a resident of Wanblee. He advised that while in Wounded Knee, he observed RUSSELL MEANS in GILDERSLEEVE's Trading Post and also advised that he saw [redacted] and also a resident of Wanblee, at that location.

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] and a resident of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, was among the individuals that were there. When shown a list of names to identify, [redacted] advised that [redacted] were all currently residing in Wanblee and were not in Wounded Knee at this time; however, he advised that they had been in Wounded Knee previously. He advised that [redacted] was currently residing in Kyle, South Dakota, and that [redacted] is still in Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised that [redacted] previously mentioned has been back and forth to Wounded Knee two or three times.

When asked about any information which he might have regarding the identity of the subjects in a Ford van who shot and wounded an FBI Agent, [redacted] stated that he had no information. However, he advised that he had heard that an individual by the name of SPOTTED EAGLE had shot a United States Marshal. He stated he received this information from [redacted] who overheard (First Name Unknown) SPOTTED EAGLE bragging to other Wounded Knee occupants of his success in shooting the Marshal.

Interviewed on 4/16/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-8832  
by SAS [redacted] Date dictated 4/17/73  
- SJS

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MP 70-6832

/sms

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[redacted] identified a picture of [redacted] and advised that he was in Rushville, Nebraska in late February, 1973. [redacted] (First Name Unknown) [redacted] was going to Canada. [redacted] advised that the [redacted] live near the Antique Garage in Rushville.

Prior to leaving, [redacted] also recalled that he remembered that another individual residing in Wanblee was in Wounded Knee when it was occupied and his name was [redacted]

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]
	[redacted] South Dakota
Sex	Male
Race	American Indian
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5'4"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	None
Scars and Marks	None
Driver's License	None
Father	[redacted]
	[redacted] South Dakota
Mother	[redacted]
	[redacted] South Dakota
Occupation	[redacted]
Previous Arrests	[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/26/73

[redacted] Government Building Number 120, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, was contacted and advised of the identities of Special Agents [redacted] and that the purpose of this contact was to interview her in reference to her association with RUSSELL MEANS. [redacted] thereafter furnished the following information:

She stated that she is an enrolled Sioux at the Choyanne River Indian Reservation and is currently a [redacted] attending Chadron State College, Chadron, Nebraska, and [redacted]

She advised that during February, 1972, she was working for the association of American Indians Social Workers at Vermillion, South Dakota. She stated that while she was working at this job, HERB FOWLESS, whom she described as the Director of the American Indian Movement (AIM) Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, telephonically contacted her at Vermillion to see if she wanted a [redacted] at the Milwaukee AIM Office. [redacted] stated that she agreed to take this position and thereafter [redacted] for the Milwaukee AIM Chapter during the [redacted]. She stated that while serving in this capacity, she first [redacted] acquainted with RUSSELL MEANS and that during that time, MEANS was residing in Cleveland, Ohio. She stated that after she met MEANS, she quit her job in Milwaukee and traveled with him. She stated that during the spring of 1972, she and MEANS went to all of the Indian reservations in South Dakota and talked to full blooded Indian people. She stated that she and MEANS were observing the conditions on the various reservations and taking various complaints from the Indians. [redacted] stated that they were not attempting to recruit members for AIM and that to her knowledge, this has never been a practice. She further stated that they were likewise not attempting to raise funds for AIM. She stated that during this period of time also, she and MEANS attended various meetings and Indian pow wows. [redacted] stated also that she accompanied MEANS to Washington, D.C. and New York City during this time.

Interviewed on 4/23/73 at Manderson, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 4/24/73

~~227~~ 346

MP 70-6832

[redacted] advised that during the [redacted] [redacted] "The Tribe" at Pine Ridge and also held a [redacted] Cedar Pass Lodge at Interior, South Dakota. She stated that she would only have contact during this time when he would come to see her at Pine Ridge and/or Interior, South Dakota. She stated that during the [redacted] Chadron, Nebraska, [redacted] She advised that the last time she saw or had any contact with MEANS was approximately a week ago when he was speaking at Rapid City, South Dakota, and appeared in Federal Court at Pierre, South Dakota. She stated that the day MEANS left Rapid City to go to Cleveland, Ohio, she took him to the airport. She stated she does not know his exact whereabouts at this time and she simply reads the paper daily to find out where he is. She stated that MEANS will definitely be back in touch with her when he has the time. She stated that she is of the opinion that MEANS is currently traveling around the country speaking to various groups trying to let the people know what is going on at Wounded Knee rather than reading the newspaper and that "shit".

[redacted] stated that she entered Wounded Knee approximately 24 hours after the initial takeover by AIM members and entered through the "Manderson Road" Roadblock. She stated that she entered the village with [redacted] whom she described as a "Chicano girl" currently attending Chadron State College. She stated that [redacted] and only stayed in Wounded Knee for approximately one week and was taken out of the village by the medics. She advised that she stayed in Wounded Knee for nearly two weeks and left the village when the various roadblocks were removed. She stated that while in Wounded Knee, she baked bread and did house cleaning. She stated that she did not live in any one particular place in the village and like everyone else, was simply "all over". She stated that while in Wounded Knee, there were approximately "200 people strong" and these people consisted of individuals of all ages including men, women, children, and families. [redacted] stated that while in the village, the conditions were good and no one was starving.

MP 70-6632

[ ] stated that while in the village also the only occupants for this particular two-week period were "Indian people" and "press people". She stated that she understands now there may be a lot of "weirdos" in the village but she does not know this for a fact. She stated that she does not really know who is in the village at the present time and that she has had no contact with the village of Wounded Knee since she left. She stated the reason she left the village was that she wanted to return to college at Chadron, Nebraska. [ ] stated while in the village, people were continuously leaving and entering on foot wherever they could get in or leave. She stated that there are a number of Indian Viet Nam veterans in the village. She stated that she has absolutely no desire to go back into the village at this time in view of the fact that she is more interested in completing her school work.

[ ] stated if MEANS wanted her to go back into the village with him, she would definitely accompany him. She further mentioned that while she was in Wounded Knee, DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS appeared to get along quite well and that she understands that BANKS is currently in the village. She further mentioned the fact that her relationship with MEANS is more "personal" than "business" and that very seldom do they discuss his business activities. She stated that while in the village, she considered it to be heavily armed, and mentioned that "one gun looks like another to me".

[ ] stated that she is an AIM member and that any Indian who wants to be a member of AIM can be. She advised that it is not a matter of keeping records. She stated that in addition to the Wounded Knee situation, she has participated in what she described as other "AIM actions" and definitely feels there is a place for violence, gun play, etcetera, when promoting the cause.

She advised that she is acquainted with [ ] and described him as an Indian male in his late 20's or early 30's, who is the [ ]. She stated that she initially met [ ] at an AIM convention at Cass Lake, Minnesota, during May, 1970, and that this is the one and only contact either personal or otherwise that she has had with [ ].

4

MP 70-6832

The following description was obtained of [REDACTED]

Sex  
Race  
Date of birth  
Place of birth  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes  
Build

Female  
Indian

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Utah  
5'02"  
125  
Black  
Brown  
Slender

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MP 70-6882

[redacted] skw

b6  
b7c

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted] at Rapid City, South Dakota:

On April 20, 1973, [redacted] United States  
[redacted] Rapid City, South Dakota, advised [redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota. was rented on [redacted]

[redacted] On the application for the box [redacted] listed  
her position as [redacted] RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, Attorney,  
Suites 112 and 113, Dusched Building, 919 Main, Rapid City,  
South Dakota.

It is noted that RAMON ROUBIDEAUX is an attorney  
for the American Indian Movement (AIM).

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/27/73

1

[redacted] Chadron State  
College [redacted] Chadron, Nebraska,  
and a [redacted] Nebraska.

[redacted] was advised of the identities of Special Agents [redacted] and that she was being interviewed concerning her overall general knowledge in reference to the current occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] furnished the following information:

She advised that after a few days following the initial occupation of Wounded Knee, she entered the village through one of the Government roadblocks with a friend of hers whom she identified as [redacted]. She stated that she wanted to enter Wounded Knee to see what was happening more or less out of curiosity and that [redacted] also wanted to enter the village. She stated that she feels the reason she was able to eat in was because [redacted] was Indian and was RUSSELL MEANS. [redacted] stated that she stayed in the village for approximately one week and that the reason she left was in view of the fact that she had to return to college because she already had too many "cuts" from class. She stated that she also left through a Government roadblock.

[redacted] stated that while she was in the village, she spent most, if not all, of her time in what she described as the "center of the village by the trading post". She stated that she cooked and helped clean and did not have an awful lot of contact with many of the men in the village. She stated that she did observe rifles and guns but that she really could not differentiate one from the other. She stated that the village during this time had plenty of food, medical supplies, etcetera, and she would judge that there were approximately 500 people occupying the village and they consisted of men, women, and teenagers. [redacted] advised she never observed any blacks in the village but did observe a few whites. She further mentioned the fact that there were a lot of news media in the village and that people were leaving and entering daily on foot through the hills.

Interviewed on 4/25/73 at Chadron, Nebraska File # MP 70-6632-

by CA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 4/26/73

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LP 70-C332

[ ] stated that during the time she was in the village, she considered RUSSELL MEANS to be the leader and spokesman of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and it was her opinion that he had full support of all of the occupants. She stated that [ ] was the only person she knew in the village initially other than MEANS. She stated that during the fall of 1972 [ ] had introduced MEANS to her at Chadron, Nebraska. With the exception of [ ] and MEANS, all individuals occupying the village were strangers and she met them for the first time while there. She stated that she does not feel AIM will surrender at Wounded Knee and mentioned the fact that although she is not an AIM member, she would describe herself as an AIM sympathizer. She stated she has no desire to go back into the village but there is a possibility she could change her mind some time in the future. [ ] stated that she believes in what AIM is doing mainly because she is in favor of helping all so-called minority groups. She stated that she feels that AIM wants the reservation for full blooded Indians and does not want any white farmers, etcetera, on the reservations and stated "reservations is all Indians have left".

[ ] stated that she has heard through the "Grapevine" that a "few" of the students at Chadron have been in and out of Wounded Knee but that she does not know who they are and if this is in fact true. She stated that she has no plans to attend the AIM National Convention at Lawton, Oklahoma, scheduled during May and stated that [ ] has not said anything about going either. She stated [ ] recently informed her that the FBI had already interviewed her concerning Wounded Knee and she mentioned the fact that "you probably already know I entered Wounded Knee with [ ]".

[ ] stated that her only arrest was during [ ] when she was [ ] on the [ ] Chadron State College and that she is currently [ ] concerning [ ] She stated that she has previously [ ] in this and is to be [ ]

2

MP 70-6832

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Mexican American
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted] Nebraska
Height	5'3"
Weight	120
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Social Security Number	[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

May 10 1973

[redacted] Team House Motel, advised that on the date of the interview, Room 241 was registered to a "fellow who came in with Kuntler, from Chamberlain, by the name of [redacted]"

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5/4/73

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

SP 70-6882

SA

[redacted] /mjs

5/7/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

May 10 1973

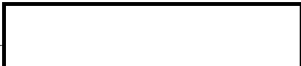
A check of the 1973 Sioux Falls City Directory revealed that telephone number 336-2740 is listed to the Town House Hotel.

5/4/73

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

SP 70-6882

SA



/s/

Do

5/7/73

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/10/73

On May 9, 1973, Special Agents WILLIAM J. HURLEY and [redacted] were searching for evidentiary material in the settlement of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Special Agent HURLEY was advised by MARY PIKE and AGNES GILDERSLEEVE that Mrs. PIKE's house had been used by the American Indian Movement (AIM) leader DENNIS BANKS during the occupation of Wounded Knee. This house is located on the south side of old Highway 18, diagonally across from the burned out Trading Post and adjacent to the east side of a trailer house.

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b7C

A search of this house revealed the following equipment:

One Castelli accordion with case;

One unit consisting of:  
one Birns and Sawyer VJ100JR tripod, serial number 521,

one Birns and Sawyer tripod base, serial number 814,

one container for a Birns and Sawyer tripod, serial number 824;

One 10" X 14" X 24" black Birns and Sawyer case Number 952 with miscellaneous items contained inside;

One Bach Auricon Incorporated flimagnutic power pack and battery charger, serial number 78,241;

One 11" X 2' X 2' black and silver Birns and Sawyer case, Number 73, containing miscellaneous items;

One Sylvania Electric Products, Incorporated battery pack, Model Number 500A, serial number 890;

One Berkey Colortram Multi-10 light, Model Number 100-301;

Interviewed on 5/9/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

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b7C

by SA [redacted] and [redacted]  
SA WILLIAM J. HURLEY:sks Date dictated 5/10/73

MP 70-6832

One Olympia manual typewriter, Serial Number 8-601425.

Also found in a bedroom in the northeast corner of Mrs. PIKE's house, which she identified as having been used by DENNIS BANKS, was a yellow spiral notebook, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8", bearing the inscription on top in felt-tip pen "Club House" and a piece of white paper taped on the front of the notebook reading "3/13/73, This Tabelt is for Registration of all Firearms, Security". The interior of the notebook contained the following information:

NO. 20 PISTOLS

# Security - GUNS - PEOPLE

Number

NAME

PLACE

HP

000

STANLEY

002

FRANK

018

JIM R

001

CHARIE ID

01

" "

026

RABBIT

HP

023

MAN KILLER

HP

035

JOHN B.

HP

021

DAVE B

HP

020

[REDACTED]

HP

028

SANTIAGO

HP

019

[REDACTED]

HP

032

PISTA

HP

024

ESCALLINA

HP

017

WAYNE

HP

016

LARRY

HP

015

LEONARD

HP

025

[REDACTED]

HP

014

HP

013

BI SPIZA

HP

012

GARY

HP

011

KICK

S-HP

038

VIGIL

S-HP

039

C. CAMP

22 HP

027

R. BROWN

HP 22

043

C. KNIGHT

HP

042

ANGLE

HP

041

KICK

HP

036

HARLIN S.

22

040

CUNY

22A

010

A. DEAN RUMBLE

22A

044

[REDACTED]

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AV 224

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NAME

Place

[Redacted]

BANKS

" "

VICK

F. CHASE

PETITE

ERNESTO

ESCAMILIA

BUTCH

STEVE FUR

[Redacted]

SIMMONS

[Redacted]

VIC

Red Sun

~~ARROW POINT~~

On n yellow Hand

Flowers

Iron Cloud

Butch E

Hand

[Redacted]

Hammer

Reinforced

[Redacted]

357

.38

38 SP

38 SP

38 5MAN

.38 SP

22

.22

11

357 mag

.32

.32

.32

.32

45 Auto

45 Auto 357

357 mag

410 PISTOL

.22

30-30 RIF

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.22

12 gaug

" "

" "

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12 gaug

16 gaug

12 gaug

410

20 gaug

12 gaug

22-230

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[redacted]

Garrier  
Hornaday  
Hastings  
Lone Wolf  
Vanderbilt  
Garner

T Darnier  
BUFFALO

Sanchez  
Alvarez

[redacted]

[redacted]

Redner  
Redner

Sanchez

~~Alvarez~~

Sanchez  
Aubrey

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

303  
22 MAG  
270 HP  
22  
22 mag  
12 gauge  
M1 semi-auto  
22 single  
30 gauge  
22  
300 MAG. W  
22 scope  
30-30  
30-30  
12 gauge  
22-250  
303 british  
30-30  
22 pistol  
22  
22 pistol  
30 cal.  
5mm  
357 mag pist  
22 MAG  
12 gauge  
22 bolt action

b6  
b7c

050 J. [redacted] Gannick

051 [redacted] Handboy

050

053



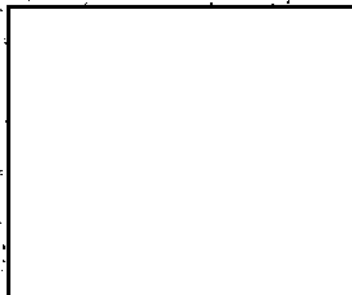
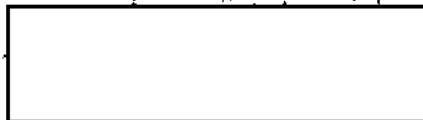
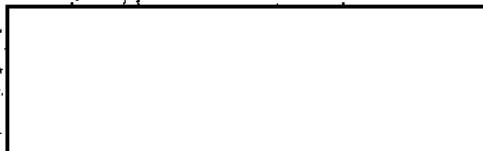
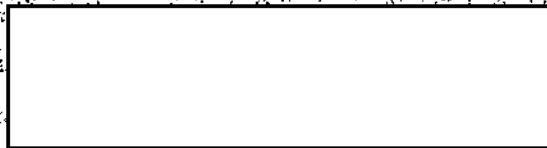
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription May 17, 1973

[redacted] was interviewed at his place of residence, Rushville, Nebraska Airport, Rushville, Nebraska, and supplied the following information: b6 b7c

[redacted] was at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, held hostage by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) from February 27, 1973, to March 8, 1973. [redacted] indicated that the following persons were seen by him at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during this time:

RUSSELL MEANS. [redacted] stated that RUSSELL MEANS, Indian male, was in charge of the actions at Wounded Knee according to the people that he talked to, including the "troops" who told him "This is RUSSELL MEANS' show." [redacted] first saw MEANS the morning of February 28, 1973, at which time [redacted] was asked by MEANS how he was doing. At this time MEANS had no weapon but later had a .357 Ruger pistol which [redacted] knew came out of the trading post, being on sale there. MEANS had this weapon strapped on and [redacted] stated that he would be able to recognize this weapon again. He has known MEANS for about three years.

[redacted] saw a person later identified to him as [redacted] at the Crazy Horse Bunker, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the middle of March, 1973. [redacted] was seen by [redacted] through binoculars as he was standing outside the perimeter of Wounded Knee one day, and at the time recognized him only as a white man, name unknown. [redacted] found out this was [redacted] due to the fact that an Indian kid (name unknown) at Gordon, Nebraska, told [redacted] that he saw him with the binoculars while in Wounded Knee. [redacted] asked the Indian who this white guy was and he was told they called him [redacted] stated that [redacted] was doing rifle drills on top of the bunker, wearing helmet and trench coat.

DENNIS BANKS. [redacted] was told by DENNIS BANKS during his stay in Wounded Knee that the soldiers were held up in the Catholic Church on the hill because that was a strategic position and also that they were banking on the white police

Interviewed on 5/16/73 at Rushville, Nebraska File # MP 70-6832

SA [redacted]  
by SA [redacted] skh Date dictated 5/16/73

385

not shooting at the church due to its religious significance.

[ ] saw BANKS wearing a pistol which was not from the trading post and he told BANKS that since he was such a top man around there he should be wearing a better weapon than that; later BANKS was seen wearing a break-action .38 5-shot revolver taken from the trading post and a sand brown police belt and holster that went with it. [ ] did not see BANKS making any threats or stealing anything. BANKS was seen by [ ] wearing his [ ] blue Navy uniform pants, green-gray wool knit sweater, and blue hat covering his Navy hard-hat, which items had been left in the home of [ ] at Wounded Knee. When [ ] asked BANKS about wearing his clothes, BANKS stated that he would pay [ ] for these later.

CLYDE BELLECOURT. [ ] noticed that one afternoon before going to a conference between the sides, one of the cars spring a water leak and CLYDE BELLECOURT was supervising a newsman in fixing it. He noticed that they used a piece of hose taken from CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE's garage. The only other thing that [ ] could say about BELLECOURT is that he was there.

PEDRO BISSONETTE. [ ] has personal knowledge of BISSONETTE being in charge of the Oglala Civil Rights Commission and BISSONETTE was drafting up the demands presented to Government negotiators. BISSONETTE was also drafting up petitions for signature by Wounded Knee residents: these petitions were to move Government lines back. [ ] personally saw BISSONETTE doing this because both of them were sitting in the home of CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, BISSONETTE sitting at the kitchen table. This was during the period of February 27, 1973 to March 8, 1973. [ ] did not see any theft committed by BISSONETTE and also there was no weapon carried by BISSONETTE.

LEONARD CROW DOG. [ ] knows that CROW DOG is an apprentice medicine man working under his father who is a tribal medicine man. CROW DOG was not observed with a weapon or stealing anything. So far as [ ] knows, he only performed prayers at the conferences between Government negotiators. CROW DOG is referred to by AIM as one of the traditional chiefs.

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CARTER CAMP. [ ] observed, on February 27, 1973, from his trailer window, that CARTER CAMP was running around in front of the trading post at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, with a hunting rifle. [ ] saw CARTER CAMP smash in the gas pumps in front of the trading post to "kill off" lights in the gas pumps. [ ] stated that he later asked CARTER CAMP, that since he knew where the switch to the gas pumps was located, why did he not use them. CARTER CAMP told [ ] that he had to demonstrate for the kids what to do; and during this time the other kids with firearms were shooting out lights over the area. [ ] also observed CAMP shooting out lights over the Corral. CARTER CAMP told one of the guards to knock Mrs. AMELIA CLARK on her "fanny" if she gave him any trouble; at this time Mrs. CLARK was fussing at the guard. CARTER CAMP was military commander in charge of the operation.

STANLEY HOLDER. HOLDER, according to [ ] had a rifle and a pistol of his own and detailed out the inner defense, leading the men out to positions and conferring with lower leaders. [ ] said he did not know HOLDER initially but talked to him and asked him what his name was and he replied STANLEY HOLDER.

[ ] stated that he was aware of many of the things going on at Wounded Knee during this time due to the fact that he was allowed to walk around the area, observed things going on, and asked questions of the occupants of Wounded Knee and in turn they asked him questions.

[ ] stated that he has known most of these individuals and leaders for three to four years and because of this they would talk to him and tell him things.

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MP 70-6882

III. TRAVEL PERIODS AND ACTIVITIES  
OF RUSSELL MEANS

MP 70-6882

By communication dated March 29, 1973, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that on March 29, 1973, [redacted] Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that on March 28, 1973, he observed individuals whom he feels are identical to subjects at Greyhound Bus Station in Flagstaff, Arizona. He further advised that Mr. [redacted] Flagstaff, knows the exact destination of individuals.

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Investigation at Flagstaff on March 29, 1973, determined the unknown subjects met general descriptions of DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS, and they departed Flagstaff, Arizona, on March 28, 1973, bound for Idaho Falls, Idaho. The unknown subjects were using the names ELMER H. THOMPSON and RAYMOND THOMPSON. They boarded a bus using prepaid tickets issued in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Greyhound Agents in Idaho Falls are in possession of information concerning who bought the tickets originally. The earliest arrivals at Idaho Falls on this date are 1:40 p.m. with later arrivals of 5:15 p.m. and 8:50 p.m.

By communication dated April 6, 1973, [redacted] Denver, Colorado, Police Department, on duty at Stapleton International Airport (SIA), telephonically advised that on this date RUSSELL C. MEANS and three others, one of whom may have been BANKS, one appeared to be a lawyer, and the third was an older unidentified Indian, boarded Flight 166 United Airlines, SIA, which departed at 9:10 a.m. (Mountain Standard Time) for Dulles Airport. Flight is to arrive at Dulles at 3:07 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time).

By communication dated April 11, 1973, Washington Field Office, advised that on this date RUSSELL MEANS checked into Room W866, Statler Hilton Hotel, 16th and Case Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., during the hotel's dayshift. He listed length of stay as indefinite.

By communication dated April 14, 1973, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that Miss [redacted] Allegheny Airlines, Washington National Airport, Arlington, Virginia, advised that RUSSELL MEANS, Mr. [redacted] RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, Miss [redacted] Mr. [redacted] Mrs. [redacted]



IP 70-6382

[redacted] departed Washington National Airport on Allegheny Flight 400 at 5:50 p.m., April 14, 1973, to arrive at Syracuse, New York, 6:55 p.m. [redacted] advised that tickets for MEANS and the above group were purchased through "UTA" Travel Agency for Allegheny Flight 426, April 14, 1973, Baltimore to Laguardia, New York, departing Baltimore 10:00 a.m., arriving in Laguardia 10:48 a.m. When the above group arrived at Washington National Airport, Miss [redacted] substituted [redacted] joined the group with a ticket purchased at Washington National Airport.

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Left on the ticket counter after the group's departure, were four off-white manilla filing folders with "Indian Headstart - RUSSELL MEANS" written on top. One folder contained a note on a small piece of yellow lined paper as follows: "Dear RUSS, Indy (Benorton) wants you to call him, HW wants to help us [redacted] His number is work [redacted]"

One folder also contained a xerox copy of an article from Page 4, Federal Times, March 14, 1973. "Some call it 'the OCD Mess'", xerox copy of article from Federal Times, March 16, 1973, "OCD: Legacy of Cozy Deals", xerox copy of Page 10, Federal Times, April 11, 1973, "A reader's view of 'OCD Mess'", copy of letter on United States Department of the Interior letterhead stationery dated August 18, 1971, addressed to [redacted]

[redacted] n.c. 20003, from [redacted] eligibility for enrollment to share in the per capita distribution of Creek Judgement Miney from Dockets 21 and 276, copy of a letter of reference addressed to whom it may concern, from [redacted] Westville Historic Handcrafts, Incorporated, Post Office Box 248, Lumpkin, Georgia, dated October 13, 1972, for [redacted]

The material was turned into Allegheny Lost and Found by [redacted] Customer Service. [redacted] stated that "UTA" Travel Agency has code number 43995492 but that she is unable to determine the actual name for which "75-" is abbreviation. The contact person for the above airline use was listed as [redacted] Laguardia, New York, telephone number [redacted] The tickets were one-way and amounted to \$135.45 plus \$14.85 tax, total \$200.22.

MP 70-6882

The 1973 Haines Directory for Washington, D.C. area shows phone number [redacted] was listed to [redacted]

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[redacted] Virginia, phone number [redacted] is not listed in the Haines Directory, however, 554-7131 is listed as Federal Times Editorial, 435 School Southwest, Washington, D.C.

The March 14, 1973, Federal Times article entitled "Some call it the OCD Mess", was written byINDERJIT BADHWAR, and concerns the refusal in November, 1972, of the Office of Child Development (OCD) to extend temporary employment of [redacted] with the Indian and Migrants Program Division (IMPD).

The following investigation was conducted in Minneapolis, Minnesota:

Following MEANS' arrest on April 5, 1973, and BELLECOURT's arrest on May 12, 1973, subsequent to their indictment on March 20, 1973, the above subjects were arraigned before ANDREW BOGUE, United States District Judge, Pierre, South Dakota, on April 16, 1973, and their bond was continued as previously set by JAMES H. WILSON, United States Magistrate, Rapid City, South Dakota. One of the provisions of the subjects' bond being continued was that they keep the Court advised of their whereabouts. On April 19, 1973, [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney, Rapid City, furnished the following itinerary of RUSSELL MEANS which had been submitted to the Court:

April 17 - 21, 1973

Cleveland, Ohio

April 22 - 24, 1973

[redacted] Attorney,  
Constitutional Law Center,  
New York, New York

April 25 - 27, 1973,

Denver, Colorado

April 28 - 29, 1973

Tulsa, Oklahoma

April 30, 1973

Rapid City, South Dakota

By communication dated April 21, 1973, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that [redacted] American Airlines, Cleveland-Hopkins Airport, advised that RUSSELL MEANS appeared at the above airport at 4:00 p.m. on the above date and identified himself as RUSSELL MEANS while he picked up a prepaid ticket for American Airlines Flight 385 leaving Cleveland at 4:00 p.m. to arrive in St. Louis, Missouri, at 6:40 p.m., then changing to American Airlines Flight 393 leaving St. Louis, Missouri, to arrive at Tulsa, Oklahoma, at 7:44 p.m. The ticket was purchased through Holiday Travel Agency, Oklahoma City, by a contact named STILLWATER, Oklahoma City, telephone number 405-377-5501.

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American Airlines employee [redacted] recognized RUSSELL MEANS from newspaper photographs as well as from previous flights. The above ticket was processed by [redacted] [redacted] who also recognized MEANS. The American Airlines Administrative [redacted] will maintain the ticket as evidence.

By communication dated April 21, 1973, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that on the above date Oklahoma City developed information that RUSSELL MEANS would arrive at the Tulsa, Oklahoma, International Airport 7:44 p.m. on American Airlines Flight 393 from Cleveland, Ohio. The above information was telephonically furnished to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, with the request that Pine Ridge determine if this travel is in fact in violation of terms of MEANS' bond and to present this information to Assistant United States Attorney, Pine Ridge, to determine if any action is desired. On the above date the above information was furnished to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., so that it might be brought to the attention of the Assistant Deputy Attorney General CHARLES ABLARD.

By communication dated April 26, 1973, Los Angeles, California, advised that RUSSELL MEANS, apparently traveling alone, was met by [redacted] and departed the California International Airport in a [redacted]

MP 70-6882

At 10:20 p.m. on the above date the above vehicle was observed at [redacted] California, which is the residence of [redacted]

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MEANS is scheduled to appear at the University of California at Los Angeles at noon today.

By communication dated April 26, 1973, Oklahoma City advised that RUSSELL MEANS boarded Continental Airlines Flight 191 at 5:00 p.m. at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on April 25, 1973. The above flight is due to arrive in Los Angeles, California, at 9:18 p.m., April 25, 1973.

By communication dated April 26, 1973, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that on April 25, 1973, [redacted] United States District Court, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised that RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, AIM Attorney, had found the following itinerary for RUSSELL MEANS:

April 24 and 25, 1973	Tulsa, Oklahoma
April 26 - 28, 1973	UCLA, Los Angeles, California (can be contacted at telephone number 714-523-7144)
April 29, 1973	Rapid City, South Dakota
April 30, 1973	Richmond, Virginia
May 4, 1973	Kent State University
May 6, 1973	Plattsburg, New York

By communication dated April 27, 1973, Los Angeles, California, advised that RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS has issued a press release on the above date stating that he does not intend to return to Rapid City, South Dakota, but rather will either be arrested or surrender himself in Los Angeles, California

MP 70-6882

The Los Angeles Police Department Intelligence Surveillance Units report that MEANS spent the previous evening at 12900 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, residence of movie actor, MARLON BRANDO. It is not known if BRANDO was present.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/73

[redacted] North Central Airlines,  
Rapid City Regional Airport, Rapid City, South  
Dakota, advised that airline has no flights west  
of Rapid City, South Dakota.

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Interviewed on 5/1/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota  
(Telephonically) File # MP 70-6882-124  
by SA [redacted] cas Date dictated 5/1/73

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/73

[redacted] Western Airlines, Rapid City Regional Airport, Rapid City, South Dakota, furnished the following daily flight information for that airline:

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<u>Flight #</u>	<u>Departs</u>	<u>Arrives</u>
60	Los Angeles, California - 7:00 A.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota - 11:55 A.M.
116-412	Los Angeles, California - 10:50 A.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota - 3:38 P.M.
470	Denver, Colorado - 7:00 A.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota 8:43 A.M.

[redacted] advised that there was no way he could determine if these flights were full, as once the flights were completed, the information was taken out of the computer. He added that by contacting the Security Department, Western Airlines, Los Angeles, California, it may be possible to determine this.

Interviewed on 5/1/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota  
(Telephonically) File # MP 70-6882-123  
by SA [redacted] ras Date dictated 5/1/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/73

[redacted] Frontier Airlines, Rapid City Regional Airport, Rapid City, South Dakota, furnished the following daily flight information for that airline:

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<u>Flight #</u>	<u>Departs</u>	<u>Arrives</u>
592	Denver, Colorado - 10:05 A.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota - 11:40 A.M.
92	Denver, Colorado - 11:30 A.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota - 12:24 P.M.
96	Las Vegas, Nevada - 5:00 P.M.	Denver, Colorado - 7:31 P.M.
Then:	Denver, Colorado - 8:00 P.M.	Rapid City, South Dakota - 8:54 P.M.

[redacted] advised Flight 96 had one vacant seat on it when arriving in Rapid City on April 26, 1973.

[redacted] added that if a person really wanted to get to Rapid City, he could have been routed from Denver, Colorado, to Omaha, Nebraska, then taken a flight from there to Rapid City. With respect to this travel, the following flights are available:

<u>Flight #</u>	<u>Departs</u>	<u>Arrives</u>
United Airlines 726	Denver, Colorado - 1:30 P.M.	Omaha, Nebraska - 3:40 P.M.
Frontier Airlines 104	Denver, Colorado - 1:55 P.M.	Omaha, Nebraska - 4:09 P.M.

Interviewed on 5/1/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota  
(Telephonically) File # MP 70-6882-122  
by SA [redacted] as \_\_\_\_\_ Date dictated 5/1/73



MP 70-6882

United  
Airlines  
382

Denver, Colorado -  
4:05 P.M.

Omaha, Nebraska -  
6:15 P.M.

Frontier  
Airlines  
533

Omaha, Nebraska -  
6:45 P.M.

Rapid City,  
South Dakota -  
7:23 P.M.

MP 70-6882

IV. IDENTIFICATION RECORD, LEGAL  
PROCEEDINGS, AND CHARGES AGAINST  
RUSSELL MEANS

MP 70-6882

The following investigation was conducted by the Minneapolis Office at Sioux Falls, South Dakota:

On March 20, 1973, at the Western Division, United States District Court of South Dakota a Federal Grand Jury indicted RUSSELL MEANS for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1153 and S.D.C.L., 22-32-9; 1153 and 661, 231 (a)(3), 111 and 1114; 371; and 26; 5861(d) and 5871: Burglary, Larceny, Impeding Federal Officers During Civil Disorder, Conspiracy, Assaulting Federal Officers, Possession of Unregistered Firearms.

A warrant for MEANS' arrest was issued by Clerk, W.D.S.D. on March 28, 1973, with a bond recommendation of \$50,000.00 surety.

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

The following FBI record, NUMBER 877 277 C, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.  
Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors.  
WHERE DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS  
DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
P D S C Police Department San Leandro California	Russell Charles Means 11046	March 9, 1957	Petty Theft and violation of curfew	
Police Department San Leandro California	Russell Charles Means 11046	April 26, 1958	common drunk	\$10.00 bail forfeited
S O L C Police Department Los Angeles California	Russell C. Means LA 467 708-M	January 18, 1959	drunk booking 775889	
P D S C Police Department Los Angeles California	Russell C. Means LA 467 708-M	December 19, 1959	211 Penal Code (robbery) booking 001537	
Police Department Inglewood California	Russell Charles Means A-23264	June 4, 1960	drunk in private residence	
Police Department Oakland California	Russell Charles Means 155819	September 9, 1962	Section 647f Penal Code under the influence	15 days County Jail suspension 1 year
P D R S Police Department San Francisco California	Russell Charles Means 180373	October 27, 1962	G-61366 suspicion Section 245 Penal Code (Assault with a deadly weapon)	October 30, 1962 discharged

12-80

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

The following FBI record, NUMBER 877 277 C, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.  
Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors.  
WHERE DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS  
DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
CC: FBI Minneapolis, Minn.				

MP 70-6882

By communication dated March 26, 1973, Omaha Division advised that Scottsbluff County Attorney [redacted] Gering, Nebraska, on March 22, 1973, advised that on that date Scottsbluff Associate County Judge JOAN DEE FISHER signed an Order that MEANS was to appear in Scottsbluff County Court on April 9, 1973. [redacted] stated FISHER's Order further specified MEANS was to report by 9:00 a.m. on a felony complaint. FISHER ordered that a copy of her Order be personally served on MEANS.

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[redacted] requested that should MEANS surrender or be arrested by Federal authorities at Wounded Knee, that he be advised of MEANS' place of temporary confinement briefly in order that he could have the Court's Order served on MEANS. [redacted] stated it is his firm intention to pursue his original charges filed against MEANS to a logical conclusion.

By communication dated April 10, 1973, Minneapolis advised that on April 5, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS surrendered to United States Marshals as a result of extensive and intensive investigation conducted by FBI Agents. On this same date, he appeared before JAMES H. WILSON, United States Magistrate, Rapid City, South Dakota, and was released on \$25,000 surety bond into the third party custody of [redacted] Rapid City.

The following investigation was conducted in Minneapolis, Minnesota:

On April 16, 1973, CLYDE BELLECOURT and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS appeared in United States District Court, Pierre, South Dakota, and entered pleas of not guilty. Their bond was continued with provisions that they file travel itineraries and that they stay out of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

The following investigation was conducted at Minneapolis, Minnesota:

On April 16, 1973, Assistant United States Attorney R. D. HURD advised that RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, Attorney for RUSSELL MEANS and CLYDE BELLECOURT, advised that he intends to contact

MP 70-6882

the FBI to make an appointment for MEANS and BELLECOURT, who wish to furnish statements regarding crimes allegedly committed by [REDACTED] ROUBIDEAUX indicated he will be present during this contact. HURD advised that he has no objections to the interview as long as MEANS and BELLECOURT are advised of their rights at the outset of the interview.

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The following investigation was conducted by the Minneapolis Division at Deadwood, South Dakota:

A bond revocation hearing concerning RUSSELL MEANS was held at 10:00 a.m., April 27, 1973, at the United States District Court, Deadwood, South Dakota, with ANDREW W. BOGUE, United States District Judge presiding. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Attorneys, were present on behalf of client MEANS, but MEANS failed to appear. Judge BOGUE, upon completion of the hearing, revoked MEANS' bond and directed a Bench Warrant be issued. The Bench Warrant was issued on the above date by the clerk, United States District Court, Rapid City, South Dakota, charging MEANS for failure to comply with the conditions of bond of April 16, 1973, and failure to appear; no code, title, or section set forth. Judge BOGUE ordered that MEANS be arrested and returned to South Dakota. BOGUE added that a hearing date for MEANS would be set upon his return to South Dakota.

Attorney [REDACTED] advised the Court that he will attempt to appeal Judge BOGUE's ruling to the 8th Circuit Court.

By communication dated April 27, 1973, Los Angeles, California, Division advised that on the above date RUSSELL MEANS was apprehended at Los Angeles, California, by FBI Agents without incident. MEANS was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, Los Angeles, California, and is currently incarcerated at the Los Angeles County Jail.

The following investigation was conducted in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, by the Minneapolis Division: Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

By communication dated May 2, 1973, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that on May 2, 1973, a Federal Grand Jury at Phoenix returned a True Bill Indictment for violation of Title 18, Section 371, United States Code, against RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, FBI Number 877 277 C, Male Indian, date of birth November 10, 1939, height 6'1", weight 185, 8 inch scar on right forearm, 3 inch and 4 inch scars on forehead and eyebrows.

A Bench Warrant Order was issued by Judge COPPLE at United States District Court, Phoenix, Arizona, on May 2, 1973, with bond set at \$25,000 cash surety..

By communication dated May 8, 1973, Omaha, Nebraska, advised that [redacted], Scottsbluff County Attorney, Gering, Nebraska, on April 25, 1973, advised that both MEANS and his attorney, RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, Rapid City, South Dakota,

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MP 70-6882

have been in touch with him by telephone within the past few days, and they have agreed that MEANS will appear at Gering, Nebraska, on May 10, 1973, for the purpose of a hearing at Scottsbluff County District Court.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 4/9/73

JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Magistrate, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised that on April 5, 1973, RUSSELL MEANS appeared before him on a five-count indictment. WILSON released MEANS to the third party custody of [redacted] Rapid City, South Dakota. MEANS was released on a \$25,000 surety bond, which was posted by [redacted]

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WILSON placed restrictions on MEANS that he not be armed or associate with people who are; or conduct himself in a manner that is dangerous to persons or property.

Interviewed on 4/6/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] ras Date dictated 4/9/73

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MP 70-6832

JEM:ras  
(1)

The following warrants were issued by the Clerk of United States District Court at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on April 13, 1973. The following list shows the names of the subjects, the offenses charged, and the bonds recommended:

70-7018  
70-6853

4th Degree Burglary  
18 U.S.C. Sections 13 and 1152;  
S.D.C.L. Sections 22-32-11 and  
22-32-13.

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Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

70-6940  
70-6911

4th Degree Burglary  
18 U.S.C. Section 1153;  
S.D.C.L. Sections 22-32-11 and  
22-32-13

- \$2,500 Personal Recognizance  
\$1,000 Personal Recognizance

89-147

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3);  
Assaulting Federal Officer  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

176-183

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$2,000 Surety

176-137

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$2,000 Surety 70-6832

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

419

70-6882

MP 70-6832  
JEM:ras  
(2)

[REDACTED] 176-148

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$3,000 (10%)

[REDACTED] 70-6862  
70-6917

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-7008

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-7015

Impeding Federal Officers During  
Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3)

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

DENNIS BANKS

70-6864

Assaulting Federal Officers  
(2 counts)  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$50,000 Surety

RUSSELL MEANS

70-6882

Assaulting Federal Officers  
(2 counts)  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$50,000 Surety

CLYDE BELLECOURT

70-6866

Assaulting Federal Officers  
(2 counts)  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$35,000 Surety

(420)

b6  
b7c

MP 70-6832  
JEM:ras  
(3)

CARTER CAMP 70-6869

Assaulting Federal Officers  
(2 counts)  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$35,000 Surety

PEDRO BISSETTE 70-6867

Assaulting Federal Officers  
(2 counts)  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114

Bond: \$30,000 Surety

STANLEY HOLDER 70-6868

Burglary, Larceny, Impeding etc.,  
Conspiracy, Assaulting Federal  
Officer, Possession Unregistered  
Firearm  
18 U.S.C. Section 1153 and  
S.D.C.L. Section 22-32-9;  
18 U.S.C. Sections 1153 and 661;  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3);  
18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114;  
18 U.S.C. Section 371;  
26 U.S.C. Sections 5861(d) and 5871

Bond: \$50,000 Surety

70-6972

Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy;  
Interstate Transportation Firearms  
For Use In Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3); and  
Sections 231(a)(2) and 371

Bond: \$5,000 Surety

b6  
b7c

(1)

421

MP 70-6832  
JEM:ras  
(4)

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] 70-7005 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy;  
Interstate Transportation Firearms  
For Use In Civil Disorder  
18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3); and  
Sections 231(a)(2) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-7010 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-7009 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-6910 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-6943 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-6948 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

Bond: \$1,000 Personal Recognizance

[REDACTED] 70-7021 Impeding, etc.; Conspiracy  
18 U.S.C. Sections 231(a)(3) and 371

MP 70-6832

JEM:ras

(5)

LEONARD CROW DOG

Burglary, Larceny, Impeding etc.,  
Conspiracy, Assaulting Federal  
Officer, Possession Unregistered  
Firearm

18 U.S.C. Section 1153 and  
S.D.C.L. Section 22-32-9;

18 U.S.C. Sections 1153 and 661;

18 U.S.C. Section 231(a)(3);

18 U.S.C. Sections 111 and 1114;

18 U.S.C. Section 371;

26 U.S.C. Sections 5861(d) and 5871

Bond: \$35,000 Surety

DENNIS BANKS:

70-6864

176-139

Destruction of Motor Vehicle

18 U.S.C. Section 33

b6  
b7c

Bond:

DANYS. \$5,000 Surety

\$2,000 Surety

MP 70-6882

JWD:ras

(1)

On April 10, 1973, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, returned an indictment against RUSSELL MEANS for Assaulting Federal Officers (2 counts), Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 111 and 1114, concerning Special Agent CURTIS A. FITZGERALD, FBI, and United States Marshal

b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/30/73

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS was arrested in the vicinity of Vermont Avenue and U. S. Highway 101 at approximately 12:50 pm. MEANS was apprised of the official and personal identities of the arresting agents as Special Agents of the FBI. MEANS was then advised by SA [redacted] that he was being arrested based on a bench warrant issued in the United States District Court, Western District of South Dakota, charging MEANS with failure to appear in court April 27, 1973.

b6  
b7c

MEANS was orally advised of his rights by SA [redacted] as enumerated on the form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights". MEANS indicated that he fully understood his rights but did not wish to talk to the FBI without his attorney present. MEANS advised that he had an airplane ticket to leave at 3:00 pm for South Dakota.

MEANS made no further comment.

Following was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
Height	6'1"
Weight	185 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

Interviewed on 4/27/73 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 70-7311

by SA [redacted] [redacted] gcw

Date dictated 4/30/73

MP 70-6882

[redacted] ras

(1)

AT SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

On May 5, 1973, United States Attorney  
WILLIAM F. CLAYTON advised Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] as follows:

b6  
b7C

Subject RUSSELL MEANS appeared in United States District Court on May 5, 1973, before the Honorable FRED J. NICHOL, and through his attorney, [redacted] waived removal hearing on the Arizona indictment.

Later, on May 5, 1973, Mr. [redacted] contacted Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] in Sioux Falls, stating he desired an immediate re-hearing before Judge NICHOL in an effort to put forth an argument to have Judge NICHOL accept 10 percent of the \$125,000 cash or surety bond now required and set by Judge NICHOL on May 4, 1973.

Thereafter, Judge NICHOL appeared in his chambers on May 5, 1973, at which time AUSA [redacted] and AUSA R. D. HURD appeared for the Government, and Mr. [redacted] appeared representing MEANS. Judge NICHOL declined to reduce the bond to a 10 percent cash bond, but did reiterate that if [redacted] desired, he could petition Federal Judge ANDREW BOGUE immediately for a hearing to reduce the current bond required.

Inasmuch as Judge BOGUE reportedly will be in Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the week of May 7, 1973, if MEANS desires such a hearing, it would have to take place in Minneapolis before Judge BOGUE.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 5/4/73

[redacted] Assistant United States Attorney, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised he had received information that RUSSELL MEANS is to appear on May 10, 1973, in Scotts Bluff County Court, Gering, Nebraska, in the case of the State of Nebraska versus RUSSELL MEANS, CR 73-22. He is to appear on charges of Feloniously Carrying A Concealed Weapon and Feloniously Assaulting or Resisting Law Enforcement Officers. MEANS had previously been arrested on these charges, and a \$500 bond was posted by [redacted] in Scotts Bluff County. [redacted] was not clear as to the purpose of the appearance, but advised that it was not for trial, and he believed it was in connection with a preliminary hearing or to set a date for a preliminary hearing.

b6  
b7CInterviewed on 5/4/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6882by SA [redacted] ras Date dictated 5/4/73b6  
b7C

MP 70-6882

V. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF  
RUSSELL MEANS CONCERNING AIM

MP 70-6882

By communication dated March 13, 1973, Denver, Colorado, advised that on March 12, 1973, [redacted] KMGH-TV (CBS), Denver, made available a video tape copy of a CBS morning news program aired on the above date. The video tape was reviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge FLOYD M. GRIFFIN and Special Agent [redacted] in order to make a determination of the exact statements supposedly made by AIM leader RUSSELL MEANS. The news section concerning Wounded Knee was narrated by CBS News Correspondent [redacted] and it depicted the Indian group at Wounded Knee. The narrative of [redacted] concerned Indian activity and at one point, [redacted] stated "AIM leader RUSSELL MEANS told the Indians to take a hard new line". At this time, the narrative stopped and a voice appearing to come over a bull horn was heard to say, "If you see FBI men within our perimeters, shoot to kill."

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b7c

[redacted] Arrangements were made to contact correspondent [redacted] concerning this section of his news broadcast.

Correspondent [redacted] telephonically contacted Assistant Special Agent in Charge GRIFFIN at the Denver FBI Office and advised that the taping of the above news broadcast was made between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m., Sunday, March 11, 1973. [redacted] stated that he heard statements being made over a bull horn and attempted to record some of the statements. [redacted] stated that to the best of his knowledge the individual making the statement concerning shooting FBI Agents was RUSSELL MEANS.

[redacted] advised that the original film concerning the above incident has been furnished to CBS, New York, and a subpoena would be necessary in order to obtain it from CBS.

By communication dated March 30, 1973. Seattle, Washington, advised that on March 29, 1973, [redacted] a Chippewa Indian, [redacted] at Fort Totten Indian Reservation in North Dakota, contacted Special Agent [redacted] at the Longview Resident Agency for the purpose of ascertaining what he should do about his probation status since in June, 1972, he was sentenced in Federal District Court at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to one year probation for aiding and abetting prisoners to escape; conspiracy, and interfering with Federal officers. He stated while a Tribal Policeman, he became irritated with the way LOUIS GOODHOUSE, the Tribal Chairman (a Sioux Indian), was running the Reservation, which is split between the Chippewa and Sioux Nations. He advised that GOODHOUSE was very autocratic and had no use for Chippewas; was politically connected in some way and treated Indians on the Reservation like dirt. He, himself, protested against arrest of Indians for public drunkenness since there was some conflict between tribal laws and state laws. This resentment resulted in himself and a number of other Indians taking possession of the Reservation jail and releasing the prisoners. He advised that two hours after the takeover was effected, RON PETITE, a leader of AIM, arrived at the scene with [redacted] of the United States Department of Justice. He advised that prior to the takeover, this action had been discussed with PETITE, DENNIS BANKS, RUSSELL MEANS, and CLYDE BELLECOURT, all leaders of AIM. Before the arrival of PETITE, the takeover was without violence and a mere protest of conditions at Fort Totten, but PETITE, on getting into the jail, said, "Make it a takeover, lock the windows and chain the doors"; and this helped make the confrontation one with violence ensuing. He advised that PETITE ignored these basic demands and started to speak about money from the United States Government. The protest finally ended and PETITE left the Reservation.

He went on to state that after the Fort Totten incident, he went to Cass Lake, Minnesota, where there was a major confrontation with authorities and Indians. There were about 1,500 Indian men at that location and most were armed with automatic rifles, shotguns and two had some type of machineguns, most of which weapons were furnished by the leaders of AIM. He pointed out that to the best of his knowledge, the armament used in AIM demonstrations is carried in a maroon colored 4-door 1968 Buick, which bears an unknown Minnesota license.

b6  
b7c

MP 70-6882

The car is reported to be out of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where AIM Headquarters is located, and he did not know the registered owner. He also stated that anyone in the AIM drives the car and he is sure it is always loaded with arms of all types.

[redacted] pointed out that he first met BANKS, MEANS, BELLECOURT, and PETITE when he went to Washington, D.C. to call to the attention of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Documentation that GOODHOUSE was defrauding the United States Government. He stated that he was only laughed at when the documents were reviewed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At this point, the four AIM leaders pointed out to him that if change was made, it should be taken care of by takeover of the Fort Totten Jail, and this implanted the seed of the operation in his mind.

b6  
b7c

At this time PETITE swore him into AIM and he received his membership card from BANKS, and advised that he was being made National Director of AIM. He stated that he still has one close connection in the AIM Headquarters in Minneapolis and furnished to the interviewing agents the card given to him by BANKS. He stated that he can learn about all the plans of AIM and BANKS and his associates through contact with his friend, whose name he did not wish to reveal, at AIM Headquarters. He pointed out that due to his close association with BANKS and other AIM leaders, he knew about the Wounded Knee takeover about three weeks prior to its actual happening.

By communication dated April 18, 1973. Cleveland, Ohio, advised that on the above date [redacted]

[redacted] Ohio, advised that RUSSELL MEANS had appeared on a morning exchange program on Channel 5, WEWS, Cleveland, Ohio, on the above date and was introduced as one of the leaders of AIM and subsequently interviewed regarding Wounded Knee. MEANS explained that AIM was at Wounded Knee because of the United States Government's refusal to honor past treaties it had made with Indians. MEANS asked for contributions and requested that contributions be sent to Post Office Box 147, Rapid City, South Dakota. MEANS did not acknowledge he was an AIM leader, however, he did acknowledge that he was affiliated with AIM and was now a member of South

MP 70-6882

Dakota Landowners Association and was associated with the Independent Oglala-Sioux Nation. MEANS made no reference to any future plans of AIM nor did he make mention of a possible pilgrimage to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and Mount Rushmore over the Easter weekend. On April 18, 1973, [redacted] further advised that MEANS was tentatively scheduled to speak in Cleveland on Friday, April 20, 1973, at Case Western Reserve University. No demonstrations or altercations occurred during MEANS' appearance before television cameras or at the City Club.

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b7C

The following investigation was conducted at Fort Totten, North Dakota:

Referral/Consult



LOUIS GOODHOUSE, former Tribal Chairman, was investigated by the FBI concerning a number of allegations that he had taken \$1,000 advance to the tribe and had used the money for his own use and that he had sold tribal property and collected rents and rodeo funds. Investigation of these allegations in April, 1969, proved that they were unfounded and the United States Attorney declined prosecution. [redacted] was the leader of a group that took over the Fort Totten Jail on the Devil's Lake Sioux Indian Reservation; however, they left with no acts of violence being committed, nor was any property damaged to any extent. During the trial of [redacted] and others for this occupation, allegations were made in Open Court of a number of Civil Rights violations that had occurred on the Reservation. In each instance, the United States Attorney brought forth that these had been investigated by the FBI and Civil Rights Division, and had determined that there was no basis for the complaints.

b6  
b7C

It is further noted that [redacted] was arrested by a United States Marshal and not by the FBI.



MP 70-6832

By communication dated April 27, 1973, Los Angeles, California, advised that on the above date RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS was arrested by FBI Agents, and at the time of arrest, MEANS was in a vehicle with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for KTTV, Channel 11, Los Angeles, and allegedly was held prisoner by MEANS and others at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and who had subsequently escaped and was subpoenaed to appear as a Government witness at a Grand Jury, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

[REDACTED] were taken to the Rampart Division of the Los Angeles Police Department and were subsequently released.

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b7C

MP 70-6882

VI. NEWS ITEMS CONCERNING RUSSELL  
MEANS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Means, 4 others indicted on firearms charge

WASHINGTON (AP) — Russell Means, a leader of the American Indians Movement and four others were indicted Wednesday by a federal grand jury for conspiring to transport firearms illegally to the besieged village of Wounded Knee, S.D., and to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot.

The single-count indictment returned in Phoenix, Ariz., charged the five defendants with conspiring from April 11 to April 24 to transport an unspecified number of firearms from Phoenix to Wounded Knee.

The indictment said the five knew the weapons "would be used unlawfully in furtherance of a civil disorder."

Besides Means, 33, a native of the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, those indicted were:

—Stanley Richard Holder, 23, a native of Lawton, Okla.;

—Eugene Charles Heavyrunner Jr., 23, a native of Browning, Mont.;

—Ronald Daniel Petite, 37, a native of Minneapolis;

—Herbert George Powless, 35, of Milwaukee.

Maximum penalty on conviction for conspiracy is five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

—RAPID CITY JOURNAL

—RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 5-3-73

Edition: Final

Author: AP

Editor: James M. Keuhn

Title: Means, 4 Others

Indicted On  
Firearms Charge

Character:

or 157-1509-Sub.A

Classification:

Submitting Office: MP (RCRA)

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 9 1973	
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1973	
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Means' bond not forfeited

Rapid City businessman Stanford Adelstein apparently won't be asked to forfeit \$25,000 to the federal government in connection with the bond revocation of American Indian Movement leader Russell Means.

Federal sources said Thursday it is doubtful that the Justice Department will proceed against Adelstein, who signed a surety bond guaranteeing Means' appearance for trial on charges stemming from the Wounded Knee takeover, since the conditions of the bond had allowed the defendant to travel outside South Dakota.

Means was apprehended readily in Los Angeles, Calif., last week, and no unusual expenses were incurred in returning him to South Dakota, the Journal was told.

He currently is being held in the Minnehaha County Jail in Sioux Falls and probably will continue to be incarcerated there rather than in Rapid City.

Attorneys for Means have indicated they intend to appeal U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue's decision to revoke the bond to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Federal court officials here have received no requests for a hearing to set a new bond.

Judge Bogue's revocation order had the effect of canceling Means' right to be free on bond. The situation at present, officials said, is that no bond exists.

Means is charged with 11 felony offenses in connection with the Wounded Knee takeover.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— RAPID CITY JOURNAL

— RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 5-4-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: James M. Keuhn

Title: Means' Bond  
Not Forfeited

Character:

or 157-1509-Sub-A

Classification:

Submitting Office: MP (RCRA)

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 9 1973	
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	

157-1509-Sub A  
70-6882-127

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Another hearing on Means' bond scheduled Friday

SIoux FALLS, S.D. (AP) — An attorney for Indian leader Russell Means says that a court hearing will be held Friday on a move to gain Means' release on bond again.

Means was being held in the Minnehaha County jail in Sioux Falls without bond Thursday, pending his scheduled trial July 9 on 11 felony counts stemming from the Feb. 27th occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D.

Means had been free on \$25,000 bond, but was arrested last Friday in Los Angeles after U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Bogue issued a warrant for his arrest.

The warrant was issued after Means failed to show up at two hearings on a government motion to revoke his bond.

Judge Bogue also cited irregularities in the bonding procedure.

John Keller of Chamberlain, S.D., one of Means' attorneys, said the hearing Friday would be held before U.S. District Judge Fred Nichol.

Keller said New York attorneys William Kuntzler and Mark Lane would also appear on Means' behalf.

"The constitution says everyone is entitled to bond," Keller said.

Keller said the government contention that Means violated the terms of his bond by failing to follow an itinerary he was

(Page 2, Column 1)

## Means' bond

(From Page 1)

required to file with the court was invalid.

"They had a flock of FBI agents following him everywhere he went. They knew where he was every step of the way," Keller said.

Keller said Means attempted to return to Deadwood for the bond revocation hearings, but was unable to obtain a flight reservation.

"He had every intention of being there," Keller said.

A story carried April 27 in the Journal AIM worker Connie McLeod told The Associated Press Means had told her by telephone he would not appear at a Deadwood hearing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— RAPID CITY JOURNAL

— RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 5-3-73  
Edition: Final  
Author: AP  
Editor: James M. Keuhn  
Title: Another Hearing  
On Means' Bond  
Scheduled Friday  
Character:  
or 157-1509-Sub.A  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: MP (RCRA)  
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 9 1973	
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	

438

157-1509-Sub A

70-6882-125

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Means says he'll ignore Bogue order

DEADWOOD, S.D. (AP) — Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, failed to appear for a hearing Thursday and said, through a spokeswoman in California, that he'll not show up at the postponed hearing Friday, either.

A federal grand jury indicted Means on 11 counts stemming from activities early in the AIM takeover of Wounded Knee, S.D. The charges include conspiracy and assaulting federal officers. If convicted, he could face a maximum penalty of 85 years in prison and \$96,000 in fines.

The hearing scheduled for Thursday was on a Justice Department motion to revoke Means' \$25,000 bond. Asst. U.S. Atty. Thomas Ranney said Means had not complied with conditions of the bond. Ranney said Means had not made "timely filings" of his travel plans and that those plans which were filed were not an accurate reflection of his actual travels.

Means' attorney told Judge Andrew Bogue of U.S. District Court that Means had never been served with a copy of the motion to revoke his bond. The attorney also said he had been unable to contact his client since last Monday.

The judge agreed to postpone the hearing for 24 hours. He said he would consider the bond revocation Friday regardless of whether Means appears.

Means was in Los Angeles Thursday for a speaking ap-  
(Page 2, Column 5)

## Means says —

(From Page 1)

pearance. Connie Uri, a worker there for AIM, said Means had told her by telephone that he would not appear at the Deadwood hearing Friday. Miss Uri said Means had been meeting in California with actor Marlon Brando but she said she had no other information.

Means told the woman that he would hold a news conference in Los Angeles Friday and that he expects to be arrested at that time, for failing to appear in the Deadwood court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— RAPID CITY JOURNAL

— RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 4-27-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: James M. Kovhn

Title: Means Says He'll  
Ignore bogue Order

Character:

or 157-1509-Sub. A

Classification:

Submitting Office:

| (If not investigated)

70-6882-98

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 2 1973	
[Redacted Box]	
DIS.	b6 b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Abernathy coming****Means absent  
at bond hearing;  
68 Kyle arrests**

DEADWOOD — American Indian Movement leader Russell Means failed to appear Thursday for a hearing on a motion to revoke his \$25,000 bond.

His attorney, Ramon Roubideaux, told U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue that he had never been served with a copy of the motion, although he had been informed orally of Thursday's hearing. Judge Bogue agreed to a 24-hour continuance.

In other Thursday developments, federal officials reported the arrest Wednesday night of 68 persons east of the reservation and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was scheduled to arrive in Rapid City Thursday afternoon on his way to a Kyle meeting with Justice Department officials.

At Means' hearing in Deadwood, Roubideaux

will have no alternative but to consider his decision regarding the revocation motion in the defendant's absence.

"I'm stretching everything I can possibly stretch to be reasonable with Russell Means," Judge Bogue said.

The motion to revoke "was offered by special assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Ranney on the grounds that Means had failed to comply with the conditions of the bond in that he had not made 'timely filings' of his travel plans and that those he did file are not an accurate reflection of his actual travels.

From Wounded Knee a government spokesman said 68 persons were arrested Wednesday night, including about 60 of the estimated 70 marchers who were turned back east of the reservation. They were arrested north of Wounded Knee in a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— RAPID CITY JOURNAL

— RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 4-26-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KEVIN

Title: Means Absent at

Deadwood, S.D. 68

70-6882-97

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 2 1973	
RAPID CITY, S.D.	

440

b6  
b7c

# Means' bond revoked, arrest warrant issued

By JACK GETZ  
Journal Staff Writer

DEADWOOD — U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue Friday revoked the \$25,000 bond of American Indian Movement leader Russell Means and issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

He did so over the strenuous objections of New York attorney Mark Lane, who appeared on behalf of Means in place of Rapid City attorney Ramon Roubideaux.

Roubideaux appeared for Means Thursday but was reported to have had another commitment Friday.

Lane objected to the revocation hearing being held in Means' absence. He told Judge Bogue that no commercial air line flight was available to bring Means to Rapid City from Los Angeles, where he had been on fund raising speaking engagements.

"It is the court's opinion," said Judge Bogue, "that there are adequate airline facilities to get him to Rapid City. In the absence of proof that there were no flights available the court must assume he does not wish to be here."

Assistant U.S. attorney Ed Carpenter contended that Means violated the conditions of his bond by appearing in Tulsa, Okla., at a time when his itinerary called for him to be in the New York offices of attorney William Kunstler. He called Rapid City FBI agent James W. Dick to the stand to testify regarding Means' whereabouts during the period of April 18-25.

Over continuing objections by Lane, Dick testified that Means had made statements regarding the military takeover of western South Dakota in Cleveland on April 20 and in Tulsa on April 22.

trated for 50-some odd days," the judge replied.

Judge Bogue told attorneys for both sides that there was an apparent violation of the cash security requirements of Means' bond and that he apparently "should never have been released in the first place."

Means was arraigned on two separate occasions, and Rapid City businessman Stanford Adelstein provided the cash security after the first arraignment.

It was reported that Adelstein's written approval for the bond to cover charges filed in the arraignment had not been obtained, as required.

Judge Bogue denied a motion by Lane to disqualify himself from the hearing.

(low)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

RAPID CITY JOURNAL

RAPID CITY, S.D.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	

Date: 4-27-73  
Edition: Final  
Author: Jack Getz  
Editor: James M. Kuehn  
Title: Means' Bond  
Revoked, Arrest  
Warrant Issued

Character:  
or 157-1509-Sub. A  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:

[ ] Being Investigated

70-6882-102  
157-1509-Sub A 213

157-1509  
441



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## No decision made on where to lodge AIM leader Means

No decision has been made in regard to where to lodge American Indian Movement leader Russell Means when he is returned to South Dakota, the U.S. Marshal's Service said Monday.

Means, whose \$25,000 bond was revoked by U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue following a hearing in Deadwood last Friday, is being held in Los Angeles, Calif. He was arrested a short time after a bench warrant was issued, shortly before he was to address students at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Means was found to have violated the conditions of the surety bond under which he was released following his arraignment on 11 felony charges filed in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee.

The Marshal's Service said its Rapid City office has not as yet been informed of arrangements to return Means, but it will be recommended that he be held at the South Dakota Penitentiary in Sioux Falls or at facilities in Minneapolis, Minn., rather than in western South Dakota.

Pennington County Sheriff Mel Larson Monday indicated he would prefer that Means be held elsewhere at least until the Darl Schmitz second degree manslaughter trial, now underway in the Pennington County Courthouse, is over.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

--- RAPID CITY JOURNAL

--- RAPID CITY, S.D.

Date: 5-1-73

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: James M. Keuhn

Title: No Decision Made  
On Where To Lodge AIM  
Leader Means.

Character:

or 157-1509-Sub. A

Classification:

Submitting Office:

[ ] Being Investigated

70-6882-115

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 4 1973	
RAPID CITY	

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MP 70-6882

VII. INTERVIEWS CONCERNING AFO  
CHARGES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/21/73

In connection with the investigation of the burglary and larceny of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota Trading Post and the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by a group of American Indians on February 27, 1973, the following occurred:

Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and CURTIS A. FITZGERALD, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), had occasion to be on Manderson Road approximately seven miles north of Wounded Knee and one mile south of Manderson, South Dakota. SA [redacted] was driving Bureau car CG 71 with SA FITZGERALD as the passenger.

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At approximately 2:15 p.m. SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD observed a [redacted] approach their vehicle from the south and stop at an entrance road to a field about two hundred yards south of their position. After stopping, the occupants of the Econoline observed SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD at their position for about five minutes.

The van was recognized to both SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD as a vehicle which had been in use by the Indians who had taken over Wounded Knee, February 27, 1973. Further, both SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD knew a theft report for the vehicle bearing [redacted] was on file at Missoula, Montana, and a federal warrant was on file for its driver charging him with violation of Section 213(a)(3), Title 18, United States Code.

Upon relaying their sighting of the vehicle to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Command Post at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD were instructed to stop the van and identify its occupants. Another FBI vehicle within the immediate vicinity was contacted by radio and its three occupants were requested to back up SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD. Further, SA [redacted] requested the Command Post to request assistance from three BIA police units that were also in the immediate area.

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Pine Ridge, So. Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 3/15/73  
by CURTIS A. FITZGERALD [redacted]

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As SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD approached the van's position its occupants backed onto Manderson Road and proceeded southbound toward Wounded Knee. SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD approached the van from the rear, pursuing it for a few thousand feet, using the siren of CG 71. As the van increased its speed and gave no indication of stopping SA [ ] pulled CG 71 alongside the van and still using the siren attempted to force its drivers to stop. At this point SA FITZGERALD advised the driver of the van had a gun in his open window and to pull back to our original position behind the van. Shortly after dropping back behind the van its driver started driving from side to side on Manderson Road at a speed of about 55 miles per hour.

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Two reports which sounded like gunfire were heard and then one round hit the roadway pavement beside SA [ ]. At this point SA FITZGERALD attempted to return fire with an M-16 rifle from the right window of CG 71. His rifle misfired and he pulled it back into CG 71 to chamber a new round. At that point several rounds of gunfire were being fired by the occupants of the van through the van's rear doors at SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD. As SA FITZGERALD again attempted to fire the now cleared M-16 a round was received from the van through the right windshield of CG 71. The round struck SA FITZGERALD in the left hand and right forearm causing him to drop his rifle from the car window.

SA [ ] then fired six shots from his revolver, a Smith and Wesson Model 19, .357 magnum, left-handed, at the driver of the van each time he came in view as he swerved the van back and forth on the roadway.

Bleeding profusely SA FITZGERALD then fired six rounds from his revolver, a Smith and Wesson Model 10, .38 Special, left-handed, from his car window.

Continuing to pursue the van SA [ ] radioed the Command Post that SA FITZGERALD had been hit and requested additional assistance. SA [ ] reloaded his revolver and continued to pursue the van. Continuous gunfire was coming from the van and as SA [ ] was reloading his revolver a second round was received through the left windshield of CG 71, fragments of which went passed SA [ ] right ear. At that

MP 70-6832

point SA [ ] fired an additional six rounds into the rear of the van through the windshield of CG 71.

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As the sixth round was fired SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD had reached the perimeter position outside Wounded Knee approximately one and one half miles north of Wounded Knee on Manderson Road. SA FITZGERALD was still bleeding profusely and he had not be able to reload his revolver. SA [ ] stopped CG 71, removed SA FITZGERALD from the car, placed him on the ground at its rear and reloaded his revolver in anticipation of the van's occupants returning. SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD then applied a tourniquet to SA FITZGERALD's right arm and SA FITZGERALD applied pressure to his right forearm attempting to stop the flow of blood. At this point the Bureau car coming to the assistance of SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD arrived, its three occupants Bureau Agents, establishing a road block and preparing for the van's return. Within seconds thereafter two BIA police units arrived joining the three Bureau Agents. SA [ ] placed SA FITZGERALD back in CG 71 and departed toward Manderson. About two miles north of the old perimeter position SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD met the third BIA police unit and SA FITZGERALD was placed in the BIA police unit. SA FITZGERALD was removed by Patrolman [ ] (BIA) for the Pine Ridge, South Dakota Hospital with SA [ ] returning to the old perimeter to join the other Bureau unit and BIA police units.

Subsequently S. [ ] returned to the point about two miles north of the old perimeter where SA FITZGERALD had been hit and located his M-16 rifle.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription March 9, 1973

On March 8, 1973, at approximately 4:30 p.m.  
Special Agents [redacted]

[redacted] were stationed at Road Block Number 3, located on the Porcupine Road, approximately two and one-half miles north of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and six miles south of Porcupine, South Dakota, for the purpose of interviewing those residents who live in Wounded Knee who could not exit the town through Road Block Number 1 due to the fact that the Indians had burned a bridge across Darrott Creek which allows residents of Wounded Knee to gain access to the road leading to Road Block Number 1.

While awaiting the exit of residents at Road Block Number 3, five vehicles were observed by SAs [redacted] traveling north out of Wounded Knee toward Road Block Number 3 at 5:05 p.m. Three of these vehicles consisted of two station wagon-type automobiles and a U-Haul van, which was smeared with mud. Three of the vehicles stopped approximately 500 yards south of Road Block Number 3 and approximately 15 Indians got out of these three vehicles and took cover in the tree line to the immediate east, and it was at this time that the FBI Command Post was notified that the personnel at Road Block Number 3 needed assistance.

The other two vehicles, which were passenger autos, entered a fire path which led to the west from where the other three had stopped. Immediately thereafter, three more vehicles approached Road Block Number 3 from the west containing residents of Wounded Knee who wished to exit the area because they saw the Indians approaching Road Block Number 3 and feared for their lives. All three vehicles were escorted from the area by SA [redacted] driving Bureau Car SI 39.

During the time that SA [redacted] was escorting the residents from the area, it was observed by SAs [redacted] that three other passenger-type vehicles were traveling north out of Wounded Knee toward Road Block Number 3. These three vehicles stopped approximately 25 yards behind

Interviewed on: 3/8/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/9/73

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the van and the two station wagons. After they stopped, another 14 or 15 Indians exited these vehicles and took cover in the tree line to the southeast of Road Block Number 3.

At this point SA [ ] took a position on the west side of Road Block Number 3 and observed four or five armed Indians in the wooded area approximately 300 yards west of the immediate area of Road Block Number 3. These Indians were moving from a southwest position to a northwest position around Road Block Number 3. Meanwhile, two other passenger-type vehicles were observed leaving Wounded Knee toward Road Block Number 3. One of these vehicles stopped approximately 25 yards south of the second three vehicles that had left Wounded Knee earlier, and the other vehicle continued to a point about five yards south of the U-Haul van, approximately 500 yards from Road Block Number 3. Five Indians exited the car which stopped by the van and entered the tree line to the east of where their car stopped, and two Indians stayed with the car which stopped 25 yards south of the second three vehicles which had left Wounded Knee.

A total of 30 to 35 Indians were observed during this entire time entering the tree line southeast of Road Block Number 3, and through visual observation with binoculars it was determined that all were armed with shoulder weapons and many were wearing war paint.

At approximately 5:15 p.m., at least two shots from the west were fired at units stationed at Road Block Number 3. SA [ ] who was manning the radio at Road Block 3, advised SA [ ] that shots were being fired and that she should return to Road Block Number 3 immediately. Upon her arrival at Road Block Number 3, she took a position inside the Armored Personnel Carrier. Immediately after SA [ ] arrived at Road Block Number 3 heavy gunfire from the Indians was encountered from the tree line to the southeast and wooded area to the west of Road Block Number 3. The initial gunfire from the Indians was from a distance of approximately 400 yards. Following the initial gunfire from the Indians, all personnel at Road Block Number 3 returned fire. As the Indians began to advance toward Road Block Number 3 from the southeast, the first FBI support

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unit arrived containing one Agent who was deployed to the west flank of Road Block Number 3 to offer assistance.

Immediately thereafter the gunfire from the south-east became so heavy that it endangered the lives of the Agents covering the right flank at Road Block Number 3, and the two Agents moved to a position between the Armored Personnel Carrier and the Bureau car at the scene to continue protection of the right flank. At this point an additional Armored Personnel Carrier, which had been summoned from Road Block Number 2, arrived at Road Block Number 3 to support personnel there. The two Armored Personnel Carriers at Road Block Number 3 were placed in a position facing south on Porcupine Road and the Bureau car was placed at a right angle to the rear Armored Personnel Carrier to provide cover for the Agents protecting the right flank.

During a siege of heavy gunfire from the Indians, two additional support units consisting of FBI Agents and U. S. Marshal personnel arrived at Road Block Number 3 from the north and were deployed to strengthen all positions surrounding Road Block Number 3.

Approximately 45 minutes after the initial gunfire, seven units of FBI personnel arrived at Road Block Number 3 from the north and were deployed to the north, east and west to protect all positions at Road Block Number 3.

The entire gun battle lasted approximately from 5:05 p.m. until 6:50 p.m., and an estimated total of 500 to 750 shots were exchanged. Around 6:50 p.m., the FBI Command Post advised SA [redacted] that the attorney for the American Indian Movement and the attorneys for the Justice Department had agreed to a cease-fire and from that point on no further gunfire was exchanged at Road Block Number 3. During the gun battle, numerous rounds, fired by the Indians, struck the Armored Personnel Carriers stationed at Road Block Number 3 and numerous rounds struck the east and west banks and road surface at Road Block Number 3 where FBI Agents and U. S. Marshal personnel were stationed.

It was further observed by SAs [redacted] that the weapons used by the Indians were of high caliber because of the force with which these bullets struck the Armored Personnel Carriers and the road surface at Road Block Number 3.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/3/73

[redacted] at Pine Ridge Hospital advised that he was the physician who attended Marshal [redacted] when he was brought to that hospital on March 26, 1973.

He stated he made a preliminary examination only and recommended that Marshal [redacted] be taken to Fitzsimons Army Hospital at Aurora, Colorado, inasmuch as they did not have the facilities to care for him at Pine Ridge. He stated that based on his preliminary examination it appeared that the bullet entered his chest near the right nipple and exited to the left of the second lumbar vertebra in the back. He stated that it must have been a steel case shell inasmuch as the hole it made upon entry was nearly the same size as the hole it made upon exiting. He stated this appeared to be a small caliber shell.

He stated that during his preliminary examination he determined that Marshal [redacted] was paralyzed in both legs and had no feeling below his navel, which would be consistent with an injury to the nerves in the area where the shell exited. He also advised that he had received second-hand information indicating that there were shell fragments lodged near the spine.

Interviewed on 4/3/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 89-148

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 4/3/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 4/5/73

[redacted] Helicopters Unlimited, 8898 Montview Boulevard, Denver, Colorado, advised that on Monday March 26, 1973, he flew WILLIAM E. HALL, Denver Attorney General KENT FRIZZELL, and United States Marshal [redacted] to the "Apple" Observation Post near Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He advised that they arrived at "Apple" at approximately 5:00 p.m. and the group, including himself, walked around the area looking at the bunkers and the village of Wounded Knee. They returned to the Marshal's bunker and were standing in the vicinity of the armored personnel carriers (APC) when a volley of shots were fired. [redacted] said Marshal [redacted] was standing on the north side of the northern most APC along with a couple others and he, [redacted] was standing to the rear of the same APC when the shots were fired. Everyone immediately hit the ground when the shooting began and it was several seconds before anyone noticed that Marshal [redacted] was lying on his back and had been wounded. He helped place Marshal [redacted] on the helicopter and then flew him to the hospital at Pine Ridge.

[redacted] advised that he could not tell where the shots were being fired from.

Interviewed on 4/3/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6322

by SA [redacted] slrs Date dictated 4/4/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription April 7, 1973

On April 3, 1973, the following photographs were taken in the vicinity of an observation post manned by the United States Marshal's Service known as Apple. This post is located approximately 2500 yards east southeast of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Photographs 7 and 8 were taken from the helicopter of the bunker known as Apple coming from the northeast direction.

Photographs 9 and 10 were taken from the spot where Marshal [ ] was standing at the time he was hit by gunfire. The photograph was taken in a due west position toward the bunker known as Road Block Number 3. Deputy Marshal [ ] estimated the distance from where they had received fire on March 26, 1973, to this point would be between 2500 and 3000 yards.

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Photograph 11 was taken of the area north of the bunker in front of Road Block Number 3, including the bunker, Road Block Number 3, and the red building believed to be a church.

Photograph 12 was taken into the sun of the area north of the area covered by Photograph 11, including the main part of town and the red building believed to be a church. Deputy [ ] estimated this distance to be about 900 yards.

Photograph 13 was taken north of the area covered by Photograph 12 and included the town, white church, and the bunker by the bridge on Porcupine Road. Deputy [ ] estimated this distance to be 750 yards.

Photograph 14 was taken of the bunker at the bridge on Porcupine Road.

Photographs 15 and 16 were taken from a hill east of town and of the United States Marshal's bunker known as Apple. Deputy [ ] is in Photograph 16 standing approximately where Marshal [ ] had been standing when shot. He noted the old wrecked cars were not there the night [ ] was shot.

Interviewed on 4/3/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 89-149

by SAs [ ]

SMS

Date dictated 4/3/73

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MP 89-149

[redacted] sms

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Photograph 17 is of the armored personnel carriers. Marshal [redacted] was standing to the left side of the armored personnel carrier when he was shot per Deputy [redacted]

Photographs 18 and 19 were taken showing the area behind where Marshal [redacted] was standing. This photograph was taken facing east with the town of Wounded Knee behind the photographer.

Photograph 20 was taken of a white church which was directly west of Apple.

The photographs were taken by SA [redacted] at a speed of 1/250th of a second, at a light setting of 16. The film was Kodak color film with an ASA reading of 100.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/73

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Assistant Attorney General KENT FRIZZELL advised that he, United States Marshal [redacted] and Marshal WILLIAM HALL flew to the Marshals' observation post near Wounded Knee known as "Apple" with the Marshals' helicopter pilot on March 26, 1973, arriving at approximately 4:50 p.m. He said that the four of them walked up the hill from the helicopter and looked over the "Apple" bunker between the armored personnel carriers (APC's). He said they were out in the open much of the time. He noted that he scanned the Wounded Knee area with binoculars and that the Marshals on duty pointed out various bunkers and points of interest to him.

He said there was a [redacted] which went over their heads. The Marshals [redacted] [redacted] Things then quieted down. He said that the pilot, [redacted] HALL, and he then started back to the helicopter as [redacted] from Wounded Knee, going over their heads. The Marshals decided that due to the shooting they had better not take off in the helicopter at that time.

He said that they then started back up the hill, with Marshals HALL and [redacted] on his right and the helicopter pilot on his left. The other Marshals manning the bunker were in their usual position.

He said that as they got near the APC's and bunker [redacted] from Wounded Knee, which he heard go high over their heads. He said he believed that they were attempting to harass them rather than hit anyone. The four of them were standing to the right of the closest APC at the bunker strung out. He said a hill blocked his view from Wounded Knee but that [redacted] was on the up-hill side and may have been visible to the Indians in Wounded Knee. He said that as the firing started he went to the left behind the APC's. He looked back and saw [redacted] lying on his back approximately eight feet away as someone shouted, "We got a man hit."

Interviewed on 4/6/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 89-149  
by SA [redacted] erb Date dictated 4/6/73

MP 89-149

[redacted] He said that he does not believe the shot that hit [redacted] could have come from the bunker on the left near the Government's roadblock #1 because if the firing came from that direction it would have hit [redacted] more in the side area. He said he would also speculate that the shots did not come from the center or church area because the distance would have been too far. He added he did not know where the shots came from but would speculate they came from the Indian bunker at the bridge on Porcupine Road because it would have been the closest bunker. In addition, he noted that just previous to the firing he had observed two Indians leaving the bridge bunker and two Indians coming from town to replace the other two, which they did at the bridge bunker. He recalled that he observed one of the two relief Indians carrying a rifle with a scope. He observed this through binoculars.

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He said that within seven minutes [redacted] was aboard the helicopter being flown out. He noted that he stayed at the bunker for approximately three hours, during which there was firing going on before he left.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/5/73

Date of transcription

SA [redacted] of the San Francisco FBI Division, identified the FBI Radio Log at Pine Ridge, on March 26, 1973. He said that he came on duty at approximately 4:00 p.m. and made his first entry of the day at 4:15 p.m. on page 5. A Xerox copy of pages 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Radio Log are set forth on following pages. These pages of activity on March 26, 1973 start at 2:45 p.m. and end at 12:00 midnight.

SA [redacted] noted after a review of the log that he made an entry at 5:25 stating "All RB's advised United States Marshall has been shot in the chest at RB 2 and is enroute to hospital by helicopter." The original of this log will be maintained in the files of the Minneapolis FBI Office.

Interviewed on 4/4/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 89-149-25  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 4/5/73

2:54 RB5 advised that a BIA officer in a ~~man~~  
of assistance, three miles north of their location  
Armed individual seen entering residence of  
[redacted] Agents from RB5 dispatched to  
assist.

2:59 BIA advised individual is in custody - RB5  
may disregard.

3:04 RB5 advises they have subject at their position  
arrested by BIA. This individual has coins which are  
believed to have come from UK. RB5 requests help to  
transport subject back to CP. - [redacted]  
[redacted]

3:28 [redacted] will bring a subject from RB5 Unit  
will meet it at the airport & transport prisoner to CP?

3:37 Marshale advises a Mustang type vehicle is  
approaching RB1's position from Hounded Lane

3:41 RB1 was advised that 3 CR5 people will be  
coming out of UK through their position.

3:44 Marshale at RB3 advice that they observed  
the CR5 vehicle sign on go into another vehicle in  
Hounded Lane

4:05 PM RB 7 advised by CP to bring their prisoner  
to BIA building for interview.

4:21 PM Signal 4270 advised [redacted] that he  
had spotted a [redacted]  
[redacted] just [redacted]



the infiltration road.

4:28 RRB A advised that an individual named [redacted] is approaching RB1 with food supplies.

4:40 DIA roadblock manned by 60 well-armed Indians who are not allowing anyone into WK except their own people (Cheyenne supporters) and USM's and FBI.

4:48 (USM) [redacted] who was escorting some people to the Ogala Sioux roadblock at which time these people were turned back by the Ogala roadblock.

4:55 SAC Hesse authorized the confiscation of all foodstuffs being brought in to WK by any other RB other than RB1 which is the gate at which permission was given in the Restraining Order issued on 3/25/73.

5:25 ALL RB's advised United States Marshall has been shot in the chest at RB2 and is enroute to hospital by helicopter.

5:35 [redacted] advises [redacted] is in vicinity of RB2 during a recent mission with 2 signals from RB-5.

5:38 RB-6 advises that they have taken [redacted] over their heads with no injuries or damage to vehicles.

5:40

- RB 1.. need 14-16 ammo, flash 7  
benzene, external-power cable for  
the port-mobile unit.

5:43

[redacted] - advised by SAC - to do  
reson near RB-6

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5:47

RB-5 activity at AIRB RB #1

~~5:48~~ 5:52

[redacted] advises they have see no  
movement near RB-6.

5:55

[redacted] 10/20 is North/East of Power - needs fuel  
10/20 7 minutes from PR - needs fuel  
[redacted]

6:05

RB 16 - [redacted]

6:10

RB 6 - [redacted]

from APC

6:12

RB-6 [redacted]

6:15

RB-6 is advised that they are to give  
RB-2 (OSM) supporting fire if RB-2 is  
[redacted]

6:20

RB-6 advises RB-2 that RB-2's [redacted]  
[redacted]

6:21

RB-6 has [redacted]

6:24

[redacted] advises he is for 4 minutes  
from Pine Ridge

6:25

[redacted] says he is able to take  
some dinner to Red Arrow

# 474

6:38 RB 2 - requests support from RB-6 at Indian Banks with a [REDACTED]

b7D

6:42 RB-2 [REDACTED]

6:44 [REDACTED]

the church is OK.

6:45 [REDACTED]

6:50

URB 6 - [REDACTED]

discontinued support fire until ammo supply is renewed.

RB 6 -

7:30

STATUS REPORT ON ALL RB's

RB-6 - no fire for last 30 minutes, They have been re-

RB-1 - ALL QUIET

RB-5 - ALL QUIET

7:36 - RB-6 advises that a vehicle with its lights out and was heading for RB-4

7:38 PM - NCIC on the two aircraft seen over RB-2 earlier this evening negative.

8:30

STATUS CHECK ALL RB's

8:35

RB-5 advises that [REDACTED] have contact with (4) four of [REDACTED] men who are all armed and are attacking the area on a [REDACTED]

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[redacted] and these [redacted]  
led by an individual named [redacted]

9:33 STATUS CHECK RB-1 - ALL QUIET  
" " RB-6 - ALL QUIET  
" " RB-5 - ALL QUIET

9:48 RB-4 [redacted] they received approx [redacted]  
[redacted] and they returned [redacted]  
[redacted] as of this time 9:48 PM

10:36 STATUS CHECK ON ALL RB'S - ALL QUIET

11:00 " " " " - ALL QUIET

11:06 RB-6 advised that they heard gunfire  
from within WK - gunfire not directed at them

11:53 RB-6 advises considerable firing from  
WK toward RB 2 or RB 3. Marshalls  
advise [redacted] to and RB 3 is taking fire

12:00 STATUS CHECK ALL RB'S - ALL QUIET